THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, possible snow. Temp. —2-3 (28-37). Friday, cloudy, possible sleet. LONDON: Thursday, cloudy, possible snow. Temp. —1-2 (30-36). Friday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 8-17 (46-63). NEW YORK: Thursday, snow. Temp. —4—1 (25-30).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	£1.2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	3.25 Din
France	3 F	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.£. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,844 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1979 Established 1887

'New Foundation' For Stable Peace Urged by Carter

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT) — In a sober State of the Union address that stressed efficient government rather than new programs, President Carter last night called on Congress to help build "a new foundation" for the future by controlling inflation and strengthening peace through a new strategic-arms accord with the Soviet Union.

"The challenge to us is to build a new and firmer foundation for the future — for a sound economy, for a more effective government, for political trust and for a stable peace," the president told a joint session of Congress in a mid-term report on the goals of his administration.

Evoking the New Freedom of Woodrow Wilson, the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the New Frontier of John F. Kennedy, he settled for the first time in his presidency on an epigrammatic theme — the new foundation — to symbolize his effort to restructure the nation's economic priorities, foreign policy and programs for the future.

The president's 32-minute address, given a more restrained reception than last year, was interrupted 26 times by applause, especially when he spoke out against inflation, cited the decline in unemployment since he took office, asserted his firmness in arms negotiations and alluded to his role as a peacemaker. But the most enthusiastic applause was in response to his call for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment for women.

Mr. Carter insisted that he could pursue a middle course, between inflation and recession at home, between confrontation and capitulation abroad. And he used the platform of his nationally televised speech to rebut opponents of his "stringent but fair" budget and the arms accord with Moscow which the White House expects to complete this spring.

"In our economy, it is a myth that we must choose endlessly between inflation and recession," he said. "Together we build the foundation for a strong economy with lower inflation without contriving either a recession with its high unemployment or unworkable mandatory government controls."

For all the spending restraint in his budget, he said, there were funds enough to provide jobs, stimulate investment and provide care for the elderly, aid to the poor and education for disadvantaged children.

On foreign policy, the president said that nothing is more important this year than to insure the momentum of arms control with the Soviet Union through a new agreement. An agreement "not based on sentiment [but] based on self-interest."

To quiet the fears of those already uneasy about the terms of the accord, he said that he would only sign an arms accord that would improve U.S. security, keep the U.S. nuclear deterrent overwhelming in its strength and which could be verified to insure Soviet compliance.

Symbolic Issue

In keeping with the White House strategy of having the president concentrate on major issues rather than promoting many initiatives, Mr. Carter did not spell out a full legislative agenda for the year, although he did signal that he regarded legislation to bring down "skyrocketing" hospital costs as a critical symbolic test issue for Congress on inflation.

Beaten last year in its effort to legislate either mandatory or voluntary reductions in the hospital inflation rate, the White House has for weeks been marshaling its lobbyists to build wide political support for the measure. Last night, Mr. Carter put the challenge directly to Congress:

"There will be no clearer test of the commitment of this Congress to the anti-inflation fight than the legislation I will submit again this year to hold down inflation in hospital care. Over the next five years my proposal will save Americans a total of $60 billion, of which $25 billion will be savings in the federal budget. The American people have waited long enough. This year we must act on hospital cost containment."

He made much briefer mention of the wage-insurance program. Some of his advisers had regarded the program as essential to his anti-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Memos Bare U.S.-Europe Trade Talks

By John Robinson

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (WP) — Confidential memos exchanged by United States and EEC trade officials illustrate the difficulties in achieving a compromise, without which there can be no successful conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations under way in Geneva.

The EEC letter, sent late last week to Robert Strauss, President Carter's special trade representative, refers to a new, hard-line U.S. stance in the crucial trade talks with the Europeans. The change has created "a situation gravely prejudicial to a successful conclusion" of the Geneva negotiations, says the author of the letter, chief EEC negotiator Wilhelm Haferkamp.

Mr. Strauss, in a secret memo recently received here, stressed prob-

The U.S. rate of inflation for 1978 was the highest in four years at 9 percent, the government said today. See Page 7.

lems that he said he was encountering in his efforts to get Congress to accept a liberalization package that is emerging in Geneva. The message from Mr. Strauss appeared to say that his task could prove impossible unless the EEC granted trade concessions favoring U.S. export-

This the EEC will clearly not do, because of what European officials see as a new bout of U.S. protectionism which they feel has crept into the trade negotiations.

The main focus of the European complaint, according to the Haferkamp letter, is the recently announced U.S. intention to raise tariffs on a whole range of chemicals imported into the United States. The administration's move, says the EEC letter, has provoked "a background of shock" against which European negotiators cannot respond positively to the demands outlined by Mr. Strauss.

The central request in the Strauss letter is for a reduction of EEC tariffs on paper products so as to maintain the U.S. paper industry's competitive position on the mar-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Chinese Mission In U.S. Is Pelted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI) — Five men drew up in front of the Mission of the People's Republic of China today and pelted the building with paint, metal weights and a dummy. All were arrested after a chase.

Secret Service spokesman Ken ...ch said that the car arrived at the building shortly after noon and the five occupants threw the objects at the building and sped away. Mr. ...ch said that officers pursued the men and arrested them shortly afterward.

Charged with assault on a federal officer and destruction of property belonging to a foreign government were James Nelson, 25; Curtis ...hn, 31; Gregory Ford, 27; ...es Loudermilk, 41, and Mark ...tson, 27.

Associated Press

Yasser Arafat helps carry coffin at funeral of assassinated Palestinian official Abu Hassan.

Israel Team Accused in Assassination

BEIRUT, Jan. 24 (AP) — Palestinians today accused Israel of sending the assassination team that killed Yasser Arafat's chief security aide with a booby-trapped car on Monday.

Palestine Liberation Organization sources said that the assassination team was led by a man carrying a British passport that identified him as Peter Scriver. They said that the killers had flown here separately from Switzerland during the last four months.

Ali Hassan Salamah, code-named Abu Hassan, was widely regarded as one of the guerrillas responsible for the massacre of Israelis at the 1972 Olympics in Munich. He and his four bodyguards were buried in Palestinian Martyrs cemetery after an emotional public funeral attended by PLO Chairman Arafat and his principal aides.

Coffins of the five Palestinians, who were killed in a devastating bomb blast in west Beirut on Monday along with four passersby, were carried by guerrillas with rifles through a grieving crowd of 20,000 Palestinians at the Sabra refugee camp.

Rail Services Still in Chaos

U.K. Civil Servants Plan Strike

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — Britain's pay revolt continued today with more snow adding to the nation's misery and even civil servants talking of strike action.

Rail services in southern England were in chaos and there was no progress toward a settlement of the major disputes involving truckers and train drivers.

Low-paid public service workers who held a national strike on Monday continued intermittent stoppages which in some districts deprived hospital patients of meals, closed schools and curtailed ambulance services.

One group of workers resorted to a new strike weapon — they refused to smile. The National Union of Public Employees (NUPE) told members in southwest England to perform their duties "without a smile or a sparkle."

Britain's biggest civil service union, the Civil and Public Services Association, announced its members had voted two-to-one to hold a one-day strike and follow it up with other forms of industrial action.

Government sources said that 200,000 workers had been laid off because of the truckers strike and there was concern about the seriously disrupted flow of supplies to the pharmaceutical industry. Senior ministers reviewed the crisis again today.

The sources said that the government was getting close to calling in troops to move certain essential supplies held up at ports. The army could be used for shifting small quantities without declaration of a state of emergency.

For the second day, hundreds of thousands of persons did not manage to get to work. A one-day rail strike yesterday meant that lines had not been de-iced in southern England which was hit by the worst blizzard in 15 years yesterday. Only four early morning trains were running with passengers hemmed in so tight that a Japanese commuter said the crush was worse than the Tokyo rush-hour.

Services improved during the day but train drivers have scheduled another one-day national strike tomorrow, their fourth this month.

Appeal to Truckers

There was little action in the three-week-old truckers dispute except an appeal by employers to the drivers. The Road Haulage Association placed advertisements in national newspapers urging the drivers "to get Britain back on the road" and accept its 15-percent pay offer.

Manchester airport was closed for the second day because of a union slowdown. The airport shut when two firemen went on leave and nobody would take their place.

Prime Minister James Callaghan met nurses' leaders to discuss their pay grievances. The nurses, who say that they have fallen far behind on the pay scale, have pledged never to call an all-out strike.

Left-wingers in the Labor Party were upset by Mr. Callaghan's statement yesterday defending the right of workers to cross picket lines and hinting that the police should take stronger action to control excessive picketing. Some trade unionists saw his remarks as a betrayal of the principles of the labor movement. Political commentators said it showed Mr. Callaghan's concern that the strikes could lead to his defeat in this year's general election.

W. Germany Seizes Two More as Spies

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — West German security officials have detained two more suspected spies following the defection of an East German secret service officer, the prosecutor's office said today.

The new arrests brought to six the number of suspected spies seized since the East German defected to the West Thursday.

United Press International

Vice President Mondale, left, and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill applaud as President Carter arrives in House.

Move to Block Khomeini

Iran Regime Closes Airports for 3 Days

TEHRAN, Jan. 24 (UPI) — The government ordered all airports in Iran shut down for three days from midnight tonight to prevent a triumphant return of the country's anti-government spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, from 15 years of exile.

The state-run radio said the move was taken in view of strikes by air traffic controllers and Iran Air emmployees who have been refusing to work for the last three to four weeks.

Iranian government authorities ordered Tehran's airport reopened briefly this evening but the latest order shut off all traffic until Saturday midnight.

Meanwhile, supporters of the departed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi said they were organizing a march of 10,000 people for tomorrow, demanding adherence to Iran's constitution — meaning a continuation of the monarchy.

That number would be far less than the anti-shah march by 1.5 million in Tehran a few days ago.

Ayatollah Khomeini wants the constitution scrapped and replaced with a new one that would serve as the basis for his idea of an Islamic republic.

Shah Staying in Morocco

[In Marrakesh, Morocco, the shah confirmed today that he would not be going to the United States for the time being and would remain in Morocco for the undetermined period, Reuters reported.

[In private conversation with newsmen, he also disclosed that he did not intend to return to Egypt, where he spent six days before coming to Morocco on Monday.]

Tank and infantry units of the Imperial Guards, known for fierce loyalty to the shah, were stationed at the airport even during its brief reopening today.

Earlier in the day, the embattled Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar told a stunned parliament that he had opened talks with Ayatollah Khomeini, who has denounced the Bakhtiar government as "illegal" and vowed to replace it with his own.

[Mr. Bakhtiar today made a desperate "final offer" to Ayatollah Khomeini involving trading his own resignation against key constitutional concessions from the exiled Moslem leader, Jonathan Randal of The Washington Post reported tonight from Tehran.

[As outlined by informed sources, the premier's offer, sent to Paris with an emissary, asked the ayatollah to to stay away for three more weeks and drop key demands for setting up a provisional government which would organize a referendum asking Iranians if they wanted a monarchy or an Islamic republic.]

During the day there were sporadic clashes between troops and anti-government demonstrators in Tehran in which several score persons were injured. At nightfall, the army sent dozens of jeep patrols through the streets.

The predawn army move to shut the airport appeared designed to solidify the faltering Bakhtiar government and force the ayatollah to negotiate with Mr. Bakhtiar in order to return to Iran.

Ayatollah Khomeini had promised to return in triumph Friday from 15 years exile. He had said he would overthrow Mr. Bakhtiar and seize control of the country.

A spokesman for the Shiite Moslem leader, who led the anti-shah revolt from his exile near Paris, said before the announced airport reopening that the ayatollah still planned to fly to Tehran as scheduled Friday. Followers of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran had announced a massive march on the airport to force its reopening.

But in the surprise move, troops of the Imperial Guard, backed by two-score British-built Chieftan tanks, rolled into the airport before

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Acting on Soviet Initiative

Pope and Gromyko Meet On Church-State Relations

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Jan. 24 (NYT) — Pope John Paul II, who is flying to Mexico tomorrow on his first major trip as pontiff, today received Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko for a lengthy meeting that is described by Vatican sources and Communist diplomats as having major importance for the future of church-state relations in Eastern Europe.

The meeting was in response to a Soviet initiative, according to informed sources. The Soviet Union was described as anxious "to take the measure" of the Polish pontiff whose personal stature and background are such that he could bring about changes, if he wanted to, in popular attitudes toward Communist regimes, not only in Poland, but in Eastern European states with large Catholic populations such as Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary and Soviet Lithuania.

Religious freedom, human rights and the pope's plans to visit his native Poland in May are reported to have been among the broad subjects touched upon during the meeting. As is usual at the Vatican, no official announcement about the talks was made.

[Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the Polish Roman Catholic primate, today met Communist Leader Edward Gierek for the second time in 15 months for talks assumed to have dealt with the pope's desire to visit Poland in May, Reuters reported from Warsaw.

[A communique from Poland's news agency said that the two men "continued an exchange of views on the most important questions of the nation and the church." It said that these questions had major significance for the proper formation of relations and cooperation of church and state, for national unity and welfare and the strengthening of Poland's international position.]

Pope John Paul has, on several occasions, forcefully stated that "the days of the silent church are over," and he has urged the clergy in Eastern, as well as in Western, countries to make full use of the "sacred freedom" of the church to teach its doctrine.

Moscow's Concern

His forthrightness has caused concern in Moscow, according to Communist diplomats who say that the Soviet leaders are anxious to avoid anything that would cause friction between them and the Vatican.

Pope John Paul is reported to feel that the relatively good external relations between the Vatican and Moscow have failed to bring about an adequate liberalization in the attitudes of individual Communist regimes toward the Catholic

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Networks Reckon 20 Million See TV Series

'Holocaust' Gets Big German Audience

By Michael Getler

BONN, Jan. 24 (WP) — As many as 20 million West Germans appear to be watching the controversial U.S. television series "Holocaust" each night here.

The figure is far greater than anticipated by forecasts and suggests that the nine-hour series, in which a fictionalized family from Berlin is used to portray the fate of 6 million European Jews who perished during the Hitler years, is turning out to be compelling viewing for many West Germans.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt interrupted a speech in parliament today on the new budget to commend the series. "Though some parts may be false," the chancellor said, echoing some of the criticism that has been directed at the dramatization, "the film is correct. It compels one to critical and moral reflection," he said.

During the same parliamentary session the opposition Christian Democrat leader, Helmut Kohl, said the series had provoked intense discussions within many German familes and that for historical reasons people should be made aware of the power of totalitarianism on both the left and right.

According to statistics released today by network officials here, 32 percent of the roughly 21 million television sets in west germany were tuned to "Holocaust" on Monday night when the first segment was shown. The figure increased to 36 percent as the series reached the halfway point last night. With an average of two persons per set, the number of viewers is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 20 million in a country with a population of 60 million.

On Regional Channels

The audience undoubtedly would have been higher except that the show goes on the air daily at 9 p.m., too late for some youngsters who — in the sense that they do not learn much about the Hitler era in schools — could have been an important part of the audience.

The series also was shown here on regional channels rather than the two major national networks. The regional channels normally only get about 5 percent of the viewing audience. Nevertheless, the program was able to be seen nationwide via the regional stations. Substantial advance publicity also helped raise interest as well as encouragement by the local stations to viewers to telephone questions and comments on the show.

In Cologne, the local station has received more than 13,000 calls after the first two segments, with reaction continuing to run about two-thirds positive and one-third negative. A number of callers, station officials said, were from Communist East Germany, where television sets in about 85 percent of the country can pick up West Germany's main networks but a smaller number can receive the regional broadcasts. Some of the East German callers, the spokesman said, asked why the series was also not being broadcast in the East.

U.S. Probes 'Dumping' of Japanese Television Sets

Customs Fraud Is Alleged in Grand Jury Inquiries

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT) — A federal grand jury investigation is hearing testimony that some of the nation's largest retailers and a group of Japanese electronics companies took part in a widespread customs fraud to conceal the extent of the "dumping" of Japanese-made television sets in U.S. markets, government sources said.

Dumping is the selling of a foreign product in the United States at a price lower than the same product is sold at home. It is not illegal, but it exposes the importer to penalty duties. The current inquiry concerns charges that the U.S. companies made false reports and contrived arrangements that disguised how much dumping was going on.

The investigation, centered on federal grand juries currently hearing testimony in Los Angeles, Chicago and Norfolk, Va., was described by government officials as the largest fraud inquiry in the recent history of the Customs Service. As many as 80 U.S. companies that import Japanese television sets are under investigation, the government sources said, including such leading retailers as Sears, Roebuck & Co., Montgomery Ward & Co. and the J.C. Penney Co. The investigation is being conducted jointly by the Customs Service and the Justice Department.

Some of the retail companies acknowledged that the grand jury inquiry was under way but declined to comment further. Patrick Head, general counsel of Montgomery Ward in Chicago, said: "We've been cooperating with the government since last April. But since it is a criminal grand jury matter, we can't comment."

$400 Million Owed

Customs Service officials contend that the total dumping duties owed by all the U.S. importers since mid-1972 would be more than $400 million if the Treasury Department had rigorously enforced the dumping penalties. In fact, Customs officials said, only $1 million in dumping duties was collected by the Treasury between 1971 and 1977; $46 million was assessed last March, but has not yet been fully collected.

The dumping controversy flared in 1971, when the U.S. Tariff Commission ruled that the Japanese had engaged in dumping to the detriment of the domestic television market.

Bitter Competition

The dumping assessments grew out of the bitter competition between television manufacturers in this country and their Japanese rivals, who priced their sets well below what the U.S. manufacturers could match.

The ability of the Japanese makers to do so at little profit or perhaps even a loss is believed to stem mainly from a desire to penetrate markets and to keep their production lines going.

U.S. retailers of television sets, bent on keeping their consumer prices down, abandoned the U.S. industry to the Japanese suppliers. At least eight major U.S. television set manufacturers have left the business since 1966, the U.S. companies complain.

At present, Japanese sets take 40 percent of the U.S. market, with half of the Japanese sales coming from wholly owned subsidiaries that leading Japanese manufacturers have established in the United States in recent years.

According to the government, during an inquiry into the extent of dumping violations, the Customs Service discovered that the Japanese manufacturers were providing some U.S. importers of the television sets with secret rebates — that is, under-the-table payments — in part to conceal the full extent of the dumping. These rebates allegedly were not reported to the Customs Service in violation of the law, officials said.

Congressional Approval Sought

Shortly before last Christmas, high-ranking officials of the Treasury Department, seeking to avert any possible international trade repercussions, privately sought congressional approval of a proposed settlement of the dispute. The Treasury officials reportedly feared touching off a trade war with the Japanese while the multilateral trade agreement negotiated in Geneva was nearing fruition.

According to government sources, at least two senior Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee rejected the Treasury Department's approach, which would have permitted the accused U.S. importers to pay less than 10 percent of the pending dumping assessments as well as waiving civil penalties, if any, growing out of the current grand jury proceedings.

The congressmen, in rejecting the proposed settlement, told Treasury Department officials that any such solution in the television dumping case would make it more difficult for the Carter administration to obtain congressional approval of the Geneva trade pact, which is expected to be submitted to Congress later this winter.

A spokesman for the Japanese companies denied any wrongdoing. The spokesman, an official of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan, the main trade group for Japanese television manufacturers in the United States, noted that the rebate practices of the Japanese companies were by themselves not illegal. "The question," he said, "is whether or not the rebates have been disclosed." Such disclosure was the responsibility of the U.S. importers and the Customs Service, he added, and not the Japanese manufacturers.

Policy Seen as Bid for Trade Waiver

China Slashing Emigration-to-U.S. Rules

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Jan. 24 (WP) — Peking has suddenly and significantly relaxed its emigration restrictions, bringing an unprecedented jump in the number of Chinese residents moving to the United States.

U.S. consular officials here said today that certified Chinese immigration applications, which numbered only about 25 to 30 a month one year ago, would probably exceed 2,000 this month and shows no sign of slackening. "I just don't know what the potential is," said a consulate official, who has requested more staff to handle the deluge.

An official in the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking, which may begin to handle some of the applications after it becomes an embassy March 1, said that China was allowing so many of its citizens to emigrate that it might soon reach the limits imposed by the U.S. government.

In the view of some congressmen, the relaxation of Peking's restrictions on emigration to the United States, and to many other parts of the world, should significantly improve chances of winning most-favored-nation status for Chinese goods entering the United States. U.S. businessmen and bankers say that the trade benefit, which could cut tariffs on Chinese goods by as much as 200 percent, is necessary to give the China enough cash to buy more U.S. products.

Waiver Possibility

The 1974 Jackson-Vanick amendment precludes trade benefits to Communist countries that unduly restrict their citizens right to emigrate. But Rep. Charles Vanick, D-Ohio, and an aide to Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said recently that Congress might be willing to grant China a waiver to the act, particularly if Peking relaxed its emigration restrictions.

A U.S. consulate official here said that applications from Chinese citizens who have been allowed to enter Hong Kong from China to apply for U.S. visas climbed steadily but slowly last year, then jumped to 500 in November and to nearly 1,000 last month. The emigrants were granted exit permits by Peking after showing to Chinese officials U.S. government certificates sent by relatives in the United States. These certificates affirm that the emigrants meet the requirements for U.S. visas.

An official here said that the consulate has been notified that certificates for 15,000 to 17,000 more Chinese residents who have not yet arrived in Hong Kong have been cleared in Washington. "We estimate 99 percent of those who leave China and apply here will go on to the United States. There is a very small fallout rate," the official said.

The change in Chinese policy appears to be as much a product of Peking's desire to win friends among overseas Chinese as it is to increase the chances of U.S. trade benefits. Liao Cheng-chih, the Central Committee member responsible for overseas Chinese affairs, said a year ago that Peking hoped to ease restrictions on Chinese who wished to travel abroad. The policy seems designed to appeal to the 22 million people of Chinese ancestry who live outside China, but who have relatives on the mainland, and to soften resistance to eventual mainland control among the 17 million Chinese who live on Nationalist Chinese-held Taiwan.

Officials said they expected that many more Chinese would be receiving certificates allowing them to leave as their relatives in the United States learn of the relaxation of restrictions. In a few cases, Chinese officials have become so generous with exit permits that they have granted them to residents who presented photocopied forgeries of the necessary U.S. government certificate. The forgeries appear to be the work of relatives in the United States who want to claim a close family relationship with a distantly related person who would not otherwise qualify for a U.S. visa.

20,000 Limit

No more than 20,000 Chinese residents are allowed to immigrate to the United States each fiscal year. In the past, that quota has been filled mostly by longtime Hong Kong residents who were born in China, Taiwan residents, or refugees who crossed the border illegally into Hong Kong. Spouses, parents or minor unmarried children of U.S. residents are not included in the quota, and some of the new Chinese emigrants are parents of Chinese-Americans.

The 2,000 Chinese emigrants who applied for visas this month probably will not leave for the United States for two or three months, because the consular staff has had to delay interviews and other paperwork. About 300 emigrants, most of whom applied no later than October, are expected to leave this month for the United States.

The relaxed emigration restrictions have had a severe effect on Hong Kong, which only received 26,000 legal immigrants from China in 1977. Last year, the figure nearly tripled to 71,000, with about half arriving in the last three months of the year.

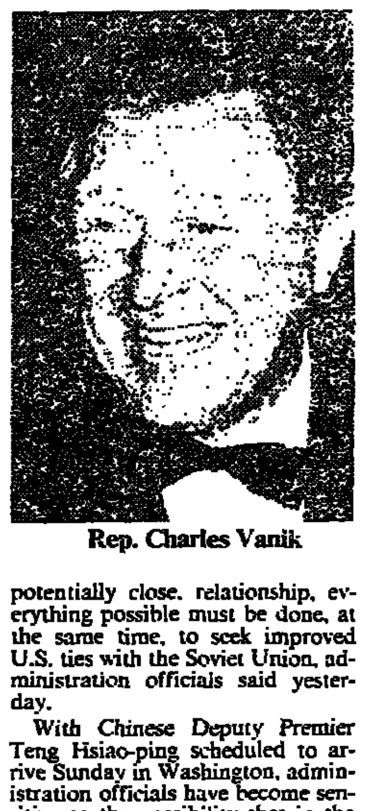
U.S. Seeks Balanced Ties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT) — President Carter has ordered that even though the United States and China are entering a new, and potentially close, relationship, everything possible must be done, at the same time, to seek improved U.S. ties with the Soviet Union, administration officials said yesterday.

With Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping scheduled to arrive Sunday in Washington, administration officials have become sensitive to the possibility that in the public perception, at least, the United States and China would be seen as having a common interest against the Soviet Union.

Because of this concern, officials said, Mr. Carter has agreed with a policy recommendation from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the United States strive to keep relations in balance between Moscow and Peking.

The policy of evenhandedness has been translated into efforts at the political level to convince the Soviet Union to move as rapidly as possible to conclude the strategic-arms limitation treaty and to discourage any moves on Capitol Hill to "reward" China by exempting it from the legislation that bars it and the Soviet Union from receiving most-favored-nation status.



Rep. Charles Vanik

Associated Press

MUSEUM MEETING — The Dalai Lama, the exiled leader of Tibet, and Indira Gandhi, the former prime minister of India, meet at dedication of a Tibetan museum in New Delhi.

As Southern Lebanon Cease-Fire Begins

Israelis Ask More Talks On Pact Draft

TEL AVIV, Israel (UPI) — The Israeli Cabinet — meeting as a cease-fire took hold between Isreal and Palestinian gunners in Lebanon — today asked for further talks with U.S. Middle East Envoy Alfred Atherton Jr. to try to resolve some differences on the wording of an amendment to the Egyptian-Israeli draft peace treaty.

Mr. Atherton had been preparing to leave for Cairo without having reached agreement with Israeli officials on key issues holding up the conclusion of the peace treaty.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin briefed the Cabinet on the weeklong talks in Jerusalem between Mr. Atherton and the Israeli negotiating team headed by Eliahu Ben-Elissar, the director-general of Mr. Begin's office.

Mr. Atherton met privately with Mr. Ben-Elissar following the 140-minute Cabinet session, and Israeli sources indicated that the U.S. envoy will consult with Washington about whether to resume the talks or to go to Cairo.

The talks have centered on the wording of a letter to be attached to Article 6 of the draft treaty. It is being drawn up to satisfy Egyptian demands that the treaty not take absolute precedence over Cairo's defense pacts with its Arab allies.

Mr. Atherton said he will carry to Cairo the Israeli views on Article 4 and on Article 6, paragraph 2, of the treaty text. He conceded there were still differences on Article 6, pargraph 5, which deals with the precedence of the treaty over Egypt's commitments to other Arab countries. It is currently unresolved.

Article 4 deals with a review of the security arrangements in the Sinai after it reverts to Egyptian control. Paragraph 2 of Article 6 commits the each party to fulfill the treaty regardless of other undertakings.

Israeli sources said "quite some progress" has been made in the negotiations. They said there has been more agreement than disageement, indicating all that remains is resolving the wording in the interpretive letter. The dispute appears to center on how to define aggression.

Israel is concerned that Egypt could come to the aid of a sister state that has gone to war with the Israelis under the pretext of the Jewish state's being the aggressor. Israel thus is looking for ironclad wording that would prevent such an occurrence.

The Cabinet began its special session as an end came to five days of rocket and artillery exchanges in southern Lebanon in which the Israelis, in a switch in policy, began hammering civilian areas.

There was no confirmation of the cease-fire in Beirut, and residents in southern Lebanon reported that Israel sent tanks a mile into Lebanon to help Christian-backed rightists.

But they said Israeli gunners slackened their weeklong artillery barrage on Palestinian and Lebanese leftist positions in the south. The shelling was the most intense since the Israeli invasion of the area 10 months ago. The cease-fire went into effect at 6 a.m., the spokesman said.

In Beirut, residents said Israeli long-range gunners exchanged fire with Palestinian guerrillas today, but the intensity of the barrage "was much less than that of the weekend."

Finland Curbs Sales Of Fruit From Israel

HELSINKI, Jan. 24 (AP) — The board of customs stopped distribution today of all fresh fruit imported from Israel after a new Arab warning that Israeli fruit will be poisoned again this year, the board announced.

The board ordered the customs laboratory to check carefully all fruit shipments from Israel and said that Israeli fruit can be distributed only after they have cleared laboratory tests.

RICHMOND COLLEGE

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LONDON

Is Now Licensed To Award

BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREES

Regime in Tehran Closes Iran's Airports for 3 Days

(Continued from Page 1)

dawn and deployed on the main runway.

Two Iran Air Boeing jets, ready for takeoff to pick up the ayatollah and his entourage in Paris, were seized on the runway by troops and sent back to the hangars.

Soldiers then disabled the entire fleet of Iran Air's grounded Boeing 747s, 707s and 727s to prevent them from taking off, military officials said.

Mr. Bakhtiar went before parliament and for the first time disclosed that he was in touch with the ayatollah "through reliable representatives" to try to reach a compromise and head off civil war which threatens to erupt if the ayatollah returns.

Political sources said they still expected Mr. Bakhtiar to allow Ayatollah Khomeini eventually to return to Iran, but on "modified terms" and not as an "all-conquering hero."

[Principal aides of Ayatollah Khomeini insisted today that their leader planned to leave for Iran tomorrow despite obstacles being placed in the way of his plans for a triumphal return, Ronald Koven of The Washington Post reported from Paris.

Reaction Calm

["We will fly to Tehran and try to land," said one of the aides before the final announcement of the airport closings in Iran. "And if they don't let us land, we'll come back here, and that will spell the end of the Bakhtiar government."

[A Khomeini aide responded to news of an emissary from Mr. Bakhtiar with word that the ayatollah would see the emissary only if his letter contained Mr. Bakhtiar's resignation.]

Reaction to the army move to close the airport was mostly calm. But several hundred pro- and anti-government demonstrators fought in front of the U.S. Embassy and were dispersed by troops who fired tear gas and rifles into the air.

Other demonstrators tried to storm the headquarters of Bell Helicopter at Tehran airport but were scattered when troops again teargassed them and fired several bursts of machine-gun fire.

Troops also broke up a meeting of airport employees listening to a speech by Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, a colleague of Ayatollah Khomeini's. The troops trained their guns on the crowd and threatened to shoot if the crowd did not disperse.

The army troops totally sealed off the airport, evicting employees of foreign airlines and also closing down the headquarters of Iran Air.

Evening News in London To End Saturday Edition

LONDON, Jan. 24 (UPI) — The London Evening News, one of London's two evening newspapers, said today that it no longer will publish on Saturdays and holidays. It also said that it is firing 580 workers, printing fewer daily editions and applying to increase its price 25 percent because of "unsupportable costs."

The London Evening Standard, its rival, has not published on Saturdays for a year. Its price is 10 pence (20 cents), which the News — now 8 pence — wants to match.

The News said that its predicted loss for the year would have been $15 million had the cutbacks not been made.

Editor William Rees-Mogg of the closed Times of London said, meanwhile, that his newspaper will not resume production without an agreement with the unions allowing it to introduce the latest technology.

The Times and its weekly sister newspaper, the Sunday Times, were closed by management last Nov. 30, following a prolonged dispute with labor unions over the introduction of new technological equipment which the unions have refused to accept.

"This dispute may be a long drawn out one." Mr. Rees-Mogg said at a luncheon of the Association of American Correspondents. "But I do not think there is any possibility we will not resume publication. If we were to say we should return to the old position before the shutdown, give up our productivity plans and muddle along as before, the central position of the newspaper would be weakened or discredited. And we cannot accept that."

He estimated that the shutdown has cost about $10 million.

"The position of the board remains what it was — that we do not think we can run newspapers properly on the old basis of continued disruption of production, considerable overmanning and the need for new technology," he added.

[Meanwhile, Reuters reported that the Times and Sunday Times employees would put out monthly publications to explain their case to the public.]

Memos Bare Trade Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

kets of the nine-country EEC. Such an EEC gesture, Mr. Strauss warns, "is absolutely essential for me politically" in his struggle to get Congress to agree to the trade package that President Carter recently said he intended to send to Congress in the coming weeks.

The EEC duty reduction being sought by Washington "is an essential element for me in putting together a winning political coalition in the Congress to look favorably on the impending legislative decision of great importance to us all," says Mr. Strauss in a clear reference to congressional consideration of the Carter trade package.

Mr. Strauss further explains this belief by asserting that "the paper industry is one of the few industries who are prepared to give us strong support in the Congress, provided that we can deal with this critical issue for them." This "critical issue" is the reduction of EEC import duties on kraft paper and board — pulp products obtained from wood chips — from 8 percent to 6 percent.

Terse 'No' Expected

The European reaction to the Strauss request appears certain to remain a terse "no" so long as the president's trade representative does not instruct his negotiators, led by Ambassador Alonzo McDonald in Geneva, to soften the administration's tough position on chemical imports into the United States.

EEC negotiators said they had a "disappointing" meeting here with Mr. McDonald last weekend.

The conflict has centered on the American selling price (ASP) — a system, EEC negotiators have said, that Washington used to increase artificially the price of certain imported chemicals so as to protect U.S. manufacturers. In response to other agreements reached in the Geneva negotiations, the ASP is to be phased out.

But European officials complain that Washington has now revealed that it intends to replace it by applying higher customs duties on a whole range of chemicals, even including those not protected by the ASP mechanism.

Stalemate Feared

This has come as a hard blow to European negotiators, one of whom complained bitterly that "the Americans are trying to pull a fast one." Another griped that Washington "is simply not playing it straight."

The Haferkamp letter claims that the net impact of the move would be to raise U.S. tariff protection on chemicals from 12.5 percent "to rates of 20 percent or more, before falling to 13.5 percent by 1987."

Unless Mr. Strauss acts to ease the U.S. negotiating position, the EEC-U.S. tariff talks seem destined to remain stalemated, European negotiators say. They are to resume talks with their U.S. counterparts in Geneva later this week.

To Restrain Pyongyang

Carter Said Planning Bid for Teng Aid

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT) — When Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping visits here next week, President Carter plans to ask his government's help to prevent confrontation on the Korean peninsula, administration officials say.

Mr. Carter intends to give the Korean question high priority, the officials say, because recent intelligence reports of greater North Korean combat strength have made the situation there seem to be the most critical in Asia, as a new balance of power evolves in that region.

However, officials said yesterday that a statement broadcast by North Korea on Monday calling for a dialogue with South Korea was a "hopeful" sign that the North Koreans might be willing to negotiate a reduction of tensions with the strongly anti-Communist government in South Korea.

[South Korea said today that it was seriously studying the North Korean statement, but Communist-affairs experts said that the Pyongyang gesture offered nothing new, United Press International reported from Seoul.]

The Korean issue will be among the topics on the agenda of the first wide-ranging discussion between U.S. and Chinese leaders as the two countries move into a new relationship that began when they established diplomatic relations on Jan. 1.

The administration officials said that they consider the effort to maintain calm in Korea to be vital, because the interests of the Soviet Union, China, the United States and, to a lesser extent, Japan are directly involved there.

China and the Soviet Union have borders with North Korea and provide it with military and economic aid. The United States has military forces in South Korea, and Japan has extensive trade and investment ties there.

Mr. Carter intends to ask Mr. Teng, who is considered here to be the most powerful man in China today, to persuade North Korea not to attack or otherwise put military pressure on South Korea, the officials said.

They said he also planned to suggest to Mr. Teng that China consider establishing some sort of links with South Korea, with which it has no diplomatic relations now.

The officials said that the South Korean government of President Park Chung Hee supported Mr. Carter's plan to discuss Korea with Mr. Teng, and saw a chance that China might relieve the threat of a North Korean attack and open a new market for South Korea as Peking modernizes its industry.

South Korea has in recent years become a producer of ships, electronics and other industrial goods. Its prices are easily competitive with those of Japan, the United States and Western Europe. It is close to China and could give China what is believed here to be a desired diversity in sources of supply.

On the danger side, the officials said there was some concern that North Korean President Kim Il Sung viewed the developing relationship between Washington and Peking unfavorably. They worry that Mr. Kim might decide that he must strike the South soon or lose his chance.

Holders of that view fear a "strategy of the six-day war," named after the rapid Israeli victory over Egypt in 1967: After a quick North Korean attack across the demilitarized zone that divides the peninsula, and a drive toward Seoul, the South Korean capital only 30 miles away, North Korea would negotiate a peace that would allow it to retain control of Seoul.

The South Korean government would retire farther south and eventually collapse, having lost the support of the South Korean people. North Korea would then hold the entire peninsula.

The North Koreans are believed to have enough munitions and supplies to try such an attack, but not enough to sustain a long war without Chinese or Soviet help. Most of North Korea's military aid is believed to come from China.

Two Chinese Visits

Still, Chinese influence over Mr. Kim is considered to be limited. He has successfully played off Peking and Moscow against each other for years. The administration officials said that Mr. Teng would have to move carefully to avoid alienating his neighbor and pushing Mr. Kim closer to Moscow.

On the other hand, the officials pointed out that Mr. Teng made an apparently successful visit to Pyongyang last September, and that Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese party chairman, was in North Korea in May.

The new North Korean statement, as monitored by U.S. agencies, was ostensibly an unofficial but authentic response to remarks by Mr. Park at a recent news conference urging resumption of talks that began in 1972 and were suspended in 1974.

The North Koreans repeated previously expressed positions insisting on an end to what they called "slander" and "threatening military behavior." But they also called for a national conference to discuss reunification.

The North Koreans have several times sent messages to Washington through third countries suggesting that the United States and North Korea negotiate an end to their differences directly. U.S. policy to date has been to refuse, unless the South Koreans were included. Officials said that no messages had been received from Pyongyang recently. Mr. Kim is thought to be waiting to see the outcome of the Teng visit before making his next move.

Senators Against Withdrawal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI) — U.S. senators who recently visited South Korea asked President Carter yesterday to stop withdrawing U.S. troops, because a new intelligence assessment raised "grave doubts" that the country could withstand a North Korean attack.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., led a group that conferred with Mr. Carter, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser. He later said he hoped that Mr. Carter would reconsider, but he gave no details of the president's response.

"The new U.S. intelligence reassessment of North Korean military strength leads us to conclude that even planned improvements in South Korean forces will not compensate for withdrawal of the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division," the group said in a statement.

Sen. Nunn said the changed assessment was based on re-evaluation of many spy satellite photos, SR-71 intelligence plane flights and other data. The North's military capability was judged to be 25 to 30 percent greater than previously believed.

He said that the estimate of North Korean combat divisions had risen from 29 to 40 or 41, with 2,600 battle tanks, rather than 1,900 as thought previously.

Loss of Route Threatened

Main U.S. Airlines Warned To Lower Fares to London

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP) — Civil Aeronautics Board Chairman Marvin Cohen yesterday warned U.S. airlines flying to London that they could lose their routes there if they fail to offer low air fares.

In a speech to the International Aviation Club here, Mr. Cohen noted that passenger traffic across the North Atlantic last summer was up more than 40 percent over the summer of 1977 and that consumers had paid an average of 15 percent less than previously for their tickets.

Lively competition, especially from the new North Atlantic carriers — Braniff International, Delta Airlines, National Airlines, Laker Airways and British Caledonian Airways — made the difference, he suggested.

Restricted to One

But Mr. Cohen complained that on most routes to Britain, restricted by agreement to one U.S. airline from any U.S. city, passengers were not offered lower cost fares by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, the airlines that have tradtionally held the British routes, to the same extent they are being offered by the new entrants.

"The thought of bludgeoning an airline into being innovative and competitive is not aesthetically very appealing to me but neither is monopoly pricing," Mr. Cohen said. "I plan to counsel the bord to consider fully the possible transfer of operating authority when monopoly incumbents prove unwilling or incapable of being aggressive competitors."

When an international agreement limits the United States' right to name multiple airlines to serve a route — as with the British agreement — those designations become "a scarce resource," Mr. Cohen suggested. Under the Federal Aviation Act and the president's international aviation policy, he said the board had an obligation to assure on a continuing basis that these resources are allocated in an economically efficient way.

Albania Hit by Quake

VIENNA, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — An earthquake shook a corner of Albania near the Greek and Yugoslav borders yesterday, the Austrian news agency said today.

Pope, Gromyko Meet on Church-State

(Continued from Page 1)

communities that remain subject to restrictions on religious teaching and other church activities. The pope is known to feel strongly that Ostpolitik, the term frequently used for a moderate stand toward Eastern Europe, should be less a matter of relations between the Vatican and the Kremlin than between the national churches and the Communist regimes in each country.

Reaction of Mexican Catholics during John Paul's visit will be watched carefully by Eastern European officials anxious to gauge the far greater political and emotional impact that the projected visit of the charismatic pontiff is apt to have on his own country, Poland.

No Invitation

Immediately after his election three months ago, the pope was told by Polish president Henryk Jablonski — who had gone to the Vatican for the pontiff's inauguration — that he was welcome to visit Poland but that there would be no official government invitation.

Privately, Polish and other Eastern European officials are reported to have sought to persuade the Vatican that it would be better if the pontiff delayed his visit.

Despite these subtle pressures, the pope restated publicly last week that he considered it his "duty" to go to Poland this spring, on the 900th anniversary of the murder of Saint Stanislaw by the king of Poland. Stanislaw was archbishop of Cracow, the office the new pontiff held before he became pope.

The pontiff made his new statement when he consecrated Archbishop Franciszek Macharski as his successor in Cracow.

According to Eastern European diplomats, the Soviet leaders even more than the regime of Mr. Gierek, the Polish party chief, are worried about the pope's visit.

The reason, the diplomats say, is that the presence of the Polish pope may incite not only religious feelings in Poland but may also touch off a wave of nationalistic fervor that the Soviet Union, which has never been popular with Poles, might well fear.

Before leaving for Mexico, the pontiff stressed the issue of "religious freedom" also in the Italian context.

In a virtually unprecedented step yesterday, he called in the 30 leading prelates of Italy and told them that the church had to insist on its "liberty to teach its doctrines." He also urged them to give "cautious but courageous attention to the perils that threaten the faithful" in Italy.

John Paul to Mediate

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 24 (UPI) — Pope John Paul has agreed to mediate in the dispute that brought Argentina and Chile close to war over strategic islands in the Beagle Channel near Cape Horn, the Vatican spokesman said today.

The spokesman, the Rev. Romeo Panciroli, did not elaborate on what the next steps in negotiation would be. But Italian Cardinal Antonio Samore, who visited Santiago and Buenos Aires as a papal envoy last month and this month, has said repeatedly that once the pope agreed to mediate, the next step would be for the two governments to send extensive documentation of their claims, and probably send delegations, to the Vatican.

Chile was awarded three islands in the channel by a British arbitration decision that Argentina rejected.

N.Y. Mayor Invites Pope

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP) — Mayor Edward Koch said today that he is inviting Pope John Paul to be a guest of the city and to use Gracie Mansion as his residence should he visit this year.

U.S. Customs Clerk 'Confesses' $1,000-a-Day Habit of Thievery

LOS ANGELES — A U.S. Customs Service employee has admitted stealing about $1,000 a day in jewelry during the last 20 years — an estimated $5 million worth — in his capacity as a mail clerk inspecting packages coming into the United States, federal prosecutors said yesterday.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Bert Deixler disclosed the "confession" of Francesco Terredanio, 54, of nearby Whittier, at the clerk's arraignment following his Monday night arrest by Customs and Postal Service inspectors.

Armed with a search warrant, the agents seized from Mr. Terredanio's house 700 to 1,000 pieces of jewelry and $21,000 in cash, Mr. Deixler told U.S. Magistrate Harvey Schneider.

The attorney said that on four occasions this month Mr. Terredanio was secretly videotaped stealing the contents of packages that he opened in the course of his duties at the Customs mail facility here. An affidavit by a postal inspector said that officials witnessed Mr. Terredanio opening the packages, put those with jewelry in his apron and then destroy the packages.

One of the packages opened, according to the affidavit, contained two gold armbands with declared values of $1,000. Another package contained a gold necklace of undisclosed value. In both instances, the affidavit said, Mr. Terredanio took the jewelry. Mr. Terredanio's lawyer denied the charges "in their entirety."

Mr. Deixler said in court that, in addition to his $175,000 Whittier house, Mr. Terredanio owns a second one valued at $50,000 and six automobiles. His job pays $17,500 a year.

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News Analysis

Carter '80 Race Themes: Inflation, Arms Controls

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT) — With his deliberate emphasis on two broad issues — the battle against inflation and the need for a strong national defense and international arms control — President Carter last night laid out the major themes on which his advisers expect him to stand for re-election next year.

Even the catchphrase, "new foundations," and his call for considered, comprehensive solutions to the problems facing the nation, seemed designed to express the approach that Mr. Carter's aides expect him to take with the 96th Congress this year and the electorate next year. Perhaps more than any other speech or document of his presidency, Mr. Carter's second State of the Union address placed him squarely in the middle of the political spectrum of his own Democratic Party.

His appeal for austerity and his warning about resorting to simplistic or extreme solutions" appeared to be an effort to emphasize the position of Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts on his left and the stance of California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. on his right.

The sensible course, the president seemed to be saying between the lines, lies between the two.

Republican Ring

If anything, Mr. Carter's exhortations about fiscal responsibility and the need for less government interference in the private sector had a faintly Republican ring that could have been sounded a few years ago by a Nelson Rockefeller.

Carter's narrowly focused, 25-minute speech last night represented a departure from the almost biblical rhetoric of his inaugural (in which he called for a "new spirit" in U.S. life), and his first State of the Union, which ran 50 minutes and ticked off a smorgasbord of national and international objectives.

The more spare, more specific approach he took last night had been urged on him by Gerald Rafshoon, his media adviser, who first began discussing the speech with Mr. Carter last September. He reportedly urged the president to focus his remarks on a few major issues rather than scatter them across the entire political landscape.

The president, according to his aides, worked harder and longer on this speech than on any of his presidency. The drafting began in November, and a first version was delivered to Carter at his presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., a few days after Christmas.

The president rejected this version in its entirety, White House officials said, and returned to the White House on New Year's Day with a two-page, handwritten outline. This became the basis for three more complete rewrites, with each version becoming shorter and more focused.

The result was the essence of Mr. Carter's politics, and his view of the nation's problems. It was carefully considered and above all, moderate. Rather than being designed to shake the rafters or bring an audience — especially a congressional audience — to its feet, it was a modulated appeal to the middle of the road.

Mr. Carter was also determined, his aides say, that the main thrust of the speech be positive. Hence his emphasis on the fundamental economic, political and military strength of the nation — the "foundations" he pledged to build upon.

His objective, according to a White House official, was "to re-establish a sense of confidence that the nation has the capacity to solve the problems that confront it." The official added that the president had taken note of recent polls and articles questioning that confidence and commented that nothing was possible if it was lost.

In keeping with this positive tone, Mr. Carter did not, as he has in recent speeches, dwell on the negative consequences of a Senate rejection of the coming strategic-arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union. He has been warning audiences recently that a failure to ratify such a treaty would be a "severe blow" to U.S.-Soviet relations and the U.S. image with its allies.

Last night, however, he confined himself to emphasizing the benefits of a new treaty, the sophisticion of U.S. verification techniques and the preponderant quality of the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

Significantly, he did not attempt to oversell the treaty as an end to the danger of nuclear war or even an end to the arms race. Instead, he described it as the beginning of a process toward those ends. This seemed to reflect the view of a number of his advisers that exaggerated claims about the treaty would only fuel the arguments of its opponents.

Scattered throughout the speech were several themes that Mr. Carter's aides are confident will become integral parts of his campaign rhetoric if, as they expect, he runs again in 1980. He noted, for example, that "no American had died in combat anywhere in the world" during his term in office, and that the United States' ambition abroad was to become "the world's peacemaker" rather than the world's policeman.

"I suspect we'll be hearing those themes over and over again as 1980 approaches," a White House official observed with a smile. "You can tell everyone you heard it here first."

Chinese Ambassador Chai Tse-ming, 2d from right, arrives in House for Mr. Carter's speech. United Press International

In State of Union Address

'New Foundation' Is Stressed by Carter

(Continued from Page 1)

inflation strategy, but it is now given little chance of passage, and his mention of it drew no applause.

Beyond the budget, hospital-cost legislation and the expected arms accord, the president signaled his intention to send Congress several other key proposals. Among them:

- "The first steps to develop a national health plan," although high administration officials said Mr. Carter had not yet decided whether to submit one comprehensive package or several pieces of legislation providing a phased approach.
- Government reorganization plans to set up a Department of Education and to restructure programs in economic development and management of natural resources, although again officials said that Mr. Carter had yet to determine how extensive these reorganizations would be.
- Limited public financing of congressional elections after the most expensive congressional election in U.S. history.
- Bills that would reduce government regulation of the bus, trucking and rail industries and extend the Carter administration's efforts to reduce governmental interference with the private enterprise system "and give it a chance to work."
- "Top-priority" legislation to approve the agreement coming out of the multilateral trade negotiations that, in Mr. Carter's words, would be "essential to the economic well-being of our country and of the world."
- Proposals that would permit the United States to begin carrying out implementation of the Panama Canal treaties and to establish a framework of relations with Taiwan in the wake of the normalization of U.S. relations with China.
- Several international covenants on human, economic and social rights, racial discrimination, and the genocide treaty, which Mr. Carter has long felt that the United States should ratify.

New Realities

The president also extended a theme that he first made in his inaugural address, namely, that Americans had to adjust to new realities of limited resources and a more complex world where more subtle answers were needed to deal with contemporary problems.

As one of his principal advisers remarked before Mr. Carter left for the Capitol, the president felt that the time has come when the administration should be judged not by how many new initiatives it advances but by how well the government functions.

"To be successful," Mr. Carter told Congress, "we must change our attitudes as well as our policies. We cannot afford to live beyond our means, to create programs we can neither manage nor finance, or to waste our natural resources; and we cannot tolerate mismanagement and fraud. Above all, we must meet the challenge of inflation as a united people."

He suggested that the United States faced not only military dangers abroad but the political dangers of "selfishness, cynicism and apathy" at home.

Abroad, Mr. Carter stressed the importance of widening the global framework of cooperation, referring specifically to new U.S. ties with China and the need to develop ties among the Arab states. He sought explicitly to assure both Israel and the Soviet Union that these moves were not directed against them and did not diminish the importance of the U.S. commitment to Israel's security and the U.S. interest in peace and cooperation between the superpowers.

"We have no desire to be the world's policeman. But America does want to be the world's peacemaker," he said.

After exhorting Congress to endorse his budget plans for a 3-percent increase in defense spending to bolster the Atlantic alliance, Mr. Carter turned to the issue of arms control and the SALT-2 accord with the Soviet Union.

"SALT-2 is not based on sentiment," he said. "It is based on self-interest. I will sign no agreement which does not enhance our national security."

He sought to rebut criticisms that the treaty might allow the Russians to avoid compliance. "SALT-2 will not rely on trust," Mr. Carter said. "It will be verifiable. We have very sophisticated proven means, including our satellites, to determine for ourselves whether the Soviet Union is meeting its treaty obligations. I will sign no agreement which cannot be verified."

A new agreement, he said, was a necessary prelude to more arms agreements that would reduce the arsenals of the superpowers, and it would leave the United States with an overwhelmingly powerful deterrent.

Ford Leaves Israel And Flies to Oman

TEL AVIV, Jan. 24 (AP) — Former President Gerald Ford left Israel today, saying that his four-day visit "convinced me to come again, but for a longer stay."

Mr. Ford went by private jet to Oman, another stop on his Mideast tour that has taken him to Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

In 'General Correspondence'

Nixon Papers Offer Veiled Look

By Paul Grabowicz

LAGUNA NIGUEL, Calif., Jan. 24 (WP) — An examination of some of Richard Nixon's 600,000 personal papers and records released last week by the National Archives office here provides a fascinating but sometimes sketchy glimpse of the early years of the ex-president's often stormy political career.

The papers constitute the "general correspondence" file kept by Mr. Nixon's aides before he became president. They contain hundreds of thousands of letters exchanged between Mr. Nixon and his friends, political supporters and campaign aides, as well as numerous staff memos, notes and reports.

Included are files on such long-time Nixon associates as Charles Rebozo and evangelist Billy Graham, top political aides H.R. Haldeman and Murray Chotiner and well known figures, including Howard Hughes and columnist Drew Pearson.

The files were donated to the archives in 1968 and 1969 by Mr. Nixon, who later requested that they be made available to the public. However, the released material — 828 boxes of indexed materials — is less than a fourth of the 2.6 million papers accumulated by Mr. Nixon from his first congressional campaign in 1946 to his 1968 presidential election.

Anecdotal Insight

Many of the files have significant gaps because of an archive agreement with Mr. Nixon that any informtion violating "national security" or constituting an "invasion of privacy" would be "withdrawn." Still, the remaining material provides a wealth of anecodotal insight into the Mr. Nixon's early political years.

There is, for example, a Howard Hunt file, which consists of Hunt's business card from the U.S. embassy in Mexico, where he was stationed for the CIA during the mid-1950s. On the back of the card, which Hunt sent to Mr. Nixon in 1958, he writes, "My wife and I want to thank you for the magnificent job you're doing for our country." The card is stapled to a plain white sheet of paper on which a Nixon aide had scrawled, "Any idea who this might be?"

Another file contains correspondence with Dana Smith, a southern California businessman who engineered the 1952 "Nixon fund," which the then-vice president defended in his famous "Checkers speech."

In a series of letters, Mr. Nixon, responding to a request from Mr. Smith, asked a U.S. embassy official in Cuba to "assist" with what the official called some "trouble Mr. Smith had at the Sans Souci nightclub in Havana."

The official sent a subsequent letter, dated Sept. 29, 1952, to Mr. Smith that included information on the club-casino and the game of "Cubolo," and a list of Cuban attorneys. "The embassy would have no information on gambling odds at the 'Cubolo' game as conducted at Sans Souci," however, the official told Mr. Smith.

One of the largest collections of papers is the "Smears" files, allegations of anti-Nixon smear tactics conducted by both political parties. A folder contains dozens of letters written by Nixon staffers to concerned constituents during Mr. Nixon's unsuccessful 1960 presidential candidacy.

Variety of Denials

In the letters, the aides deny variously that Mr. Nixon is anti-Semitic or a member of the NAACP, assure that he does not use "tobacco in any form" or own any interest in a "brewery or distilling corporation," does not plan to send his children to "Catholic schools" or appoint an ambassador to the Vatican, and "has not attended a bullfight in any of the countries he has visited."

A folder labeled "Smears ('The Ballad of Richard Nixon')" contains information on a '50s song poking fun at the vice president. A staff "memorandum" to Mr. Nixon, dated March 16, 1956, details the backgrounds of the song's authors, noting one had been a writer for a "communist magazine" and another "is known as a active supporter of Americans for Democratic Action."

The memorandum also notes that "the term 'Tricky Dick,' used in the song, has been found from time to time in the Daily Worker," a leading communist journal.

A "Smears" entry suggests that someone check into a group called the "National Bundles for Nixon Committee," an apparently bogus operation set up during the 1952 presidential campaign. It had sent out a brochure to voters using the address of Mr. Nixon's campaign headquarters and urging them to forgo monetary contributions in favor of donations to Mr. Nixon of "a $30,000 mortgage on two new houses," a "classy new car, imported," or "liquor" that Mr. Nixon could provide to the press.

The Rebozo file is among those severely edited for privacy reasons. What remains is a two-inch-thick pile of uninformative letters, including a thank-you note from Mr. Rebozo for a set of vice-presidential "ashtrays" and Mr. Nixon's congratulations for Mr. Rebozo's shooting "a 100 golf game."

Evangelist Billy Graham also wrote to Mr. Nixon, usually to offer moral support and prayers during one of Mr. Nixon's periodic political crises. In one letter, however, Mr. Graham suggests that Mr. Nixon endorse for the U.S. Congress a man who had just given a speech on the "The World Communist Conspircy." Mr. Nixon sent a memo to a staff member asking him to politely refuse the suggestion and adding, "I don't know how he got into this!"

Drew Pearson, who regularly targeted Mr. Nixon in his syndicated column, also received a great deal of attention. In one file is an extensive collection of his columns and radio broadcasts, and numerous letters to the editor from Nixon staffers protesting Mr. Peason's remarks.

In one letter that Mr. Nixon sent to 15 members of Congress Aug. 1, 1947, he noted recent attacks Mr. Pearson had made on them and offered his "Congratulations!" He added, "I am confident that your rating among the great majority of your colleagues will be even higher than in the past."

The files are incomplete, according to Ken Rossman, chief of the archives' branch here, because Mr. Nixon retained for himself all correspondence with foreign dignitaries, as well as a handful of prominent national leaders, including John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. and J. Edgar Hoover.

Sen. Talmadge Enters Hospital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI) — Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., being investigated by the Senate Select Committee on Ethics for whether he misused office and campaign funds, has been hospitalized for alcohol abuse and exhaustion, his office said yesterday.

Sen. Talmadge, 66, entered Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland on Monday night "on the advice of his physician," according to a statement issued by Gordon Roberts, his press secretary.

Sen. Talmadge, a 22-year Senate member and the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, "asked that he be admitted to be treated for exhaustion, fatigue and alcohol abuse, which associates said was the result of prolonged stress and pressures," the statement said.

Bolivia Flood Toll at 25

LA PAZ, Bolivia (UPI) — At least 25 persons have died and more than 100 are missing in the flooded Chiquitania region near the Brazilian border, government sources said yesterday.

Called Dull, Forgettable

Speech Fails to Inspire Enthusiasm

By Robert G. Kaiser and Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP) — Judging by the reaction of members of the House and Senate, President Carter's effort last night to describe a new foundation for the United States failed to excite or inspire Congress.

Newly elected Sen. Howell Heflin, D-Ala., observed after the State of the Union speech: "I want to see a little more of the bedrock before I build on this foundation." It was a representative comment.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., summed up the feelings of many veteran legislators about State of the Union speeches in general: "They never vary. They're all the same. It's all politics. I've heard it so many times before I know it by heart."

Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., said it was "unfortunate that he [Carter] didn't take the occasion to signal the end of an era and the beginning of another." That new era, Sen. Hart said, was an era of austerity and Mr. Carter missed an opportunity to explain to the public that times really have changed.

Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., a presidential hopeful, called the speech forgettable. He said the speech produced "a good deal of rhetoric and precious little substance."

Rep. Abner Mikva, D-Ill., observed: "It was not specific. On a scale of 1 to 10 of Jimmy Carter's speeches, however, it was inspiring."

Senate Majority Whip Alan Cranston, D-Calif., was more enthusiastic. "It was a ringing affirmation of our institutions," he said, "on careful reading," it will provide important guidance for Congress.

Mr. Carter got a warm reception in the House chamber — two standing ovations when he entered — and applause at many points in his speech.

The talk in the cloakrooms afterward was of a disappointing rhetorical exercise. "Well, he writes hs own speeches," an administration official shrugged.

Sen. John Heinz, R-Pa., the new chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, called it a bad speech. "I don't think the president's message evoked the kind of leadership we need," he said.

Pentagon Spending Cited

Democratic loyalists said it was a good speech that touched on all the important issues. Several praised Mr. Carter's rather lengthy defense of the still unfinished new strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

But Rep. Robert Carr, D-Mich., a liberal, said, "The same president who sent the budget up Monday didn't send this speech up tonight." Rep. Carr was speaking of Mr. Carter's defense of higher military spending and lower domestic expenditures. "The worst spending habit in the country is in the Pentagon," Rep. Carr said.

Many members said Mr. Carter had correctly emphasized the need to control inflation and government spending. "The temper of the Congress is receptive to working toward the minimum possible budget deficit," said Sen. John Warner, R-Va.

"There is a national interest in controlling federal costs and inflation," said Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., adding, "The president didn't address himself to many of the concerns many of us have."

Numerous Republicans promised to try to cut federal spending even more than Mr. Carter's proposals. The House minority leader, Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., called the speech disappointing. He said there was "more in what it didn't contain than in what it did." He noted that the speech contained "nothing about energy and nothing about Social Security tax relief."

"I don't think anyone can accuse it of being a barn-burner," said Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., of the speech. "It didn't set the house on fire."

Sen. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., called the address "a speech of the times — dull and forgettable."

Connally Joins GOP Candidates For Presidency

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI) — Former Texas Gov. John Connally, saying that the United States is suffering from a crisis in leadership, today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for president in 1980.

"I'm getting tired of being nothing more than a spectator," said the former Democrat who served as Richard Nixon's Treasury secretary. "I am today announcing my candidacy for the Republican nomination for president of the United States." Mr. Connally switched to the Republican Party in 1973.

He joins a crowded field of Republican candidates battling for the nomination more than a year before the first primary in New Hampshire. Mr. Connally was expected to enter as many of next year's primaries as was practical and will spend most of this year campaigning.

At a speech at the National Press Club, Mr. Connally said, "The leadership we so desperately need has not evolved from this administration, and it is growing increasingly clear it never will. We are a nation becoming lethargic from problems before which Washington seems helpless."

His early entry was triggered in part by a desire to block fellow conservative Ronald Reagan from locking up the nomination before the primary season really gets under way. Although he will not announce his candidacy until late this year, Mr. Reagan is viewed as the solid front-runner.

U.S., Russia Set New Arms Talks

GENEVA, Jan. 24 (NYT) — The United States and the Soviet Union began a new series of arms-limitation talks yesterday aimed at avoiding a race in the production of anti-satellite weapons.

Proposed by Washington, arrangements for the talks were made at a preliminary discussion the two powers held in Helsinki last June.

Robert Buccheim, of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Soviet diplomat O.N. Khlestov headed the delegations that met yesterday at the Soviet Embassy in Bern. The meetings are to alternate between the Soviet and U.S. Embassies.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Thursday, January 25, 1979

Mr. Carter on Defense

Mr. Carter's State of the Union plea that his defense program be supported is not likely to be granted by the Congress or the public — at least not without a lot of combat and a lot of changes. The defense part of the total federal budget has become a totem around which a variety of different dances are done each year to the accompaniment of different incantations: It is too big. . . It is too small. . . It is composed of all the wrong things.

This year Jimmy Carter's problem with it was especially acute. He was obliged to show a real growth of 3 percent in total outlays by way of honoring a commitment made to the NATO allies by the United States. He was also obliged to demonstrate to those in Congress who must pass on any SALT deal he brings home and who are leery of his resolve that he is in fact going forward with strategic nuclear programs meant to counter the Soviet buildup. And he was finally compelled to do all this in the context of a very tight budget overall — one that would feature hold-downs and cuts in nonmilitary programs, so that some very disagreeable contrasts ("weapons vs. widows") were certain to be made.

Given the impossible, self-contradicting nature of the mission, how did Mr. Carter do? Not bad. Our preliminary reading shows that there is a real 3 percent increase as pledged, that there are forward steps on the big nuclear systems at issue, that the choices have — not all, but for the most part — been seriously and sensibly made and that they do not constitute a great and greedy overreaching of the military as will most assuredly be charged. On the 3 percent pledge to NATO, you will no doubt be hearing a certain amount about how it depends which calculation one makes and how the increase in obligational authority is only 1.7 percent and so forth. But the outlay figure is real. And beyond that it seems only necessary to say that doing these things by flat percentage increases is slightly crazy to begin with, and that it is actually reassuring, not disappointing, to find that the administration used some discretion and discrimination in reaching its increase goal.

Obviously everything wasn't calibrated across the board to increase by precisely that fraction which would add up to a 3 percent increase in the aggregate. Choices were made, and generally they reflected some huge increases in programs specifically directed to NATO. For example: air-defense and antitank procurements that are Europe-oriented went up by enormous amounts. Likewise, on the SALT-related weapons, a very big part of the boost in spending for the fiscal year 1980 would be earmarked for the MX missile, envisioned as a replacement for some part of the land-based ICBM (Minuteman) force. This is meant to address a problem very much on the minds of Mr. Carter's SALT critics. Notably, the budget also calls for a step-up in research and development for the Pershing-2 missile, a medium-range ballistic missile that would take on added importance if a SALT accord were to put a temporary freeze on the development of ground-launched Cruise missiles.

* * *

There are plenty of elements to this part of the budget that can and will be challenged (the president has, in our view, gone and bought himself more trouble with his choice of the kind of new carrier he wants the Navy to have) and much remains to be spelled out. It is also important to remember that in some respects the budget is little more than an announcement, an announcement of how certain internal political and bureaucratic struggles have been resolved — and a definition of the turf over which the remaining congressional-executive struggles will take place.

Finally, we would add this one deflating and rather painful thought: The big question concerning U.S. military systems and strength and the outlays of money they represent is finally not how much is being spent or even for what. Rather it concerns how — precisely how — U.S. and allied military might is related to the stormy and cataclysmic political conflicts and changes that mark the world landscape today. These are things the Congress and the administration are going to have to think about hard if the military budget is to have any but symbolic meaning.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nuclear Reactors: How Safe?

In 1975, the U.S. government issued a supposedly comprehensive study of the safety of nuclear reactors. The report, named for its principal author, Norman Rasmussen, professor of nuclear engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, estimated the chances of a catastrophe to be tiny, about as likely as a meteor killing large numbers of people. But now the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which once praised the report as a "realistic assessment," has disowned it. That leaves the nuclear safety debate about where it was before the three-year, $3 million study was launched. There is considerable evidence that reactors are safe; some reason to fear a major accident, and no good theory for assessing the magnitude of risk.

The Rasmussen study bore the seeds of fiasco from the beginning. Its participants, mainly nuclear advocates, ignored legitimate suggestions from critics, buried questionable assumptions in murky prose, and wrote a summary that is now deemed overly favorable to nuclear power. Most experts found the foot-thick document inscrutable. Finally, the House Interior Committee called for clarification, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission appointed its own expert review group, which returned a verdict of "no confidence." It could not tell whether the risks were higher or lower than the Rasmussen report estimated.

Should this repudiation of the report shake confidence in the safety of nuclear reactors? No, not by itself. Even those who now discount the Rasmussen study still believe nuclear reactors are relatively safe. Some 72 reactors are already operating in the United States under safety regulations more stringent than those in any other country. There has never been a major accident. And small-scale tests, at least, indicate that crucial emergency systems would contain potential catastrophes.

Still, nagging doubts remain. Every year there are hundreds of reports of sloppy design, construction and operation — like control rods installed upside down. At the Browns Ferry reactor in Alabama a few years ago, a careless worker started a fire that knocked out poorly designed electrical cables and inactivated the emergency systems. No matter how foolproof the system, eventually some fool may confound it. Bridges and dams collapse; three U.S. astronauts burned to death in a space capsule that was certainly checked more carefully than the average reactor.

Repudiation of the Rasmussen report does not mean that the nation should shut down all reactors, or even slow nuclear growth. It does put a heavier burden on regulators, manufacturers and utilities to insure that reactors are built and operated safely. Meanwhile, let another, more objective group of experts prepare a safety report the public can believe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Links and Tools

Not being physical anthropologists, we were confused by the otherwise heartening discovery the other day that the modern human being, as we know it, has an ancestor who lived in Africa 3 million or 4 million years ago and that this missing link possessed the extraordinary combination of an ape-like brain and an erect body. The surpise expressed at the latter discovery confuses us. For we had been unaware of the conventional anthropological view that an erect posture and a large brain evolved simultaneously. Now, evidently, the discovery of Australopithecus afarensis has baffled scientists specifically as to why a creature "incapable of making tools" would have begun to walk around on his two feet.

What we do not understand is the theoretical correlation between standing and making tools. Is it as odd as the anthropologists contend that our early selves — Australopithecus afarensis of Africanus or whatever — might have wished to make tools lying down? One can make perfectly good tools from any of several reclining postitions, including sitting. Is it not also possible, to say nothing of logical, that our ancestors wanted to walk around a bit before they decided what tools they needed to make? And why this premium on tool-making? When the Australopithecus afarensis finally stood up after millions of years, maybe he didn't want to make tools right away. Who could blame him? We don't wish to presume on our scientific friends, of course, so we'll let the matter drop. And, theories aside, it's always a bit of good news whenever someone discovers a form of life lower than our own. These creatures had brains one-third the size of ours. Imagine.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 25, 1904

LONDON — "The Far Eastern Situtation: Alarming Reports." "Hope Abandoned." With these and similar catchpenny bill-heads flaunted in all the colors of the rainbow, London newspapers are enticing purchasers to believe that war in the Far East is barely a question of hours. But inside the papers no trace of news to justify the flaring poster announcements is found. That is a further symptom, if any were needed, of the "yellow fever" which has seized upon the once healthy-minded British press. One is almost driven to conclude that The Times actually desires war.

Fifty Years Ago

January 25, 1929

NEW YORK — Displaying superb seamanship and heroic courage, traditional of the sea, in the face of tremendous odds, Captain George Fried and the crew of the U.S. liner America rescued the entire crew of 32 of the sinking Italian freighter Florida in the darkness last night during a raging hurricane, which has been sweeping the Atlantic for two days. For three days, the America bore into a heavy gale to reach the stricken vessel, and although a lifeboat sent out was unable to get alongside the Florida, a line was sent aboard to aid the escaping crewmen.

MAULDIN
©1979 Chicago Sun-Times

'That Seems Fair. We Win Cambodia — You Lose Iran.'

The State of Confusion

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — A president who has to deal with his partners in the Congress and his adversaries overseas has to choose his words with the uttermost care. This was President Carter's dilemma in drafting his State of the Union address.

His main appeal to a skeptical Congress was for ratification of a strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union — not yet completed — but he felt obliged to reassure the Congress at the risk of infuriating the Russians.

"SALT-2 will not rely on trust," he said. "It will be verifiable. . . I will sign no agreement which cannot be verified. . . The American nuclear deterrent will remain strong after SALT-2. For example, just one of our relatively invulnerable Poseidon submarines — less than 2 percent of our total nuclear force of submarines aircraft and land-based missiles — carries enough warheads to destroy every large and medium-sized city in the Soviet Union. Our deterrent is overwhelming, and I will sign no agreement unless our deterrent force will remain overwhelming."

Dreary Speech

This was the one point, in an otherwise dreary speech, that dominated all the rest, but words and applause are easy, and also dangerous. It is not at all clear that the arts of detecting new missile systems are keeping pace with the development of mobile intercontinental weapons on land and at sea. And if the president says he will "sign no agreement which cannot be verified," he is likely to be asked to prove it against the opponents of SALT in the Senate who believe that the technology of concealment is outrunning the techniques of verification.

This is the gabby time of the year in Washington, when the president must present his budget and define the state of the union as he sees it — reassuring the U.S. people that all is well, fighting inflation and unemployment with both hands, consoling the rich and poor alike, appealing to the Russians for peace and warning that the United States can destroy them if they threaten U.S. security.

Words are treacherous weapons, and we have heard a lot of them recently that are hard to believe. The mathematics of the Carter budget, for example, are hard to sort out, but the language of the budget is even more mystifying.

Spending for the coming fiscal year, beginning in October, he said, would be $531.6 billion. This is described officially as "lean" and "austere." And the deficit, on the administration's most hopeful calculations, is put at "only $29 billion."

According to my dictionary, "lean" means "little or no fat" and "austere" means: "stern and forbidding. . . rigidly abstemious. . . enforce or extreme economy." Well, in some ways, "stern and forbidding" this budget is, but "rigidly abstemious" it is not.

The figures tell us a lot about the growth of the nation and the expectations of the people, and the words tell us something about the debasement of the language.

It is hard to remember the comparison of this budget with the budgets of just a few years ago. For example: 15 years ago this week, just after the murder of President Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson was preparing his first budget at his ranch in Texas. That same week, I had gone out to Arizona for Barry Goldwater's announcement that he was running for the presidency, and Johnson, curious about how Goldwater had done, asked me to come to the ranch on the way home.

At that time, he had a problem. Could he bring in, for the first time, a peacetime budget over $100 billion? He had to talk to Gov. John Connally about this, he said, and loaded us into a helicopter for the governor's mansion in Austin. He put the question to Connally, and Connally said: no, a $100 billion was a dangerous political symbol: put the budget in just under this figure, he said, and Johnson agreed.

Now, Carter's "lean and austere" budget is more than five times larger, and John Connally is on the verge of challenging him for the presidency on the ground that Carter is a weak spendthrift, squandering too much on social programs at home and too little on the defense budget, which Carter estimates at $122.7 billion — more than Johnson's total budget in that January of 1964.

As a practical document, the Carter budget is a cautious exercise in compromise between the claims of domestic and foreign policy. As a political document, it is very shrewd. It commands the middle ground between the two major challengers in his own party, Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, who wants him to spend more on social programs, and Gov. Brown of California, who wants him to balance the budget by consitutional amendment, even if in the process he unbalances the world.

On the other side, the Republicans don't quite know how to attack this Carter budget. They know it's not "lean" or "austere," but since he has cut the social budgets and raised the defense budget, which is what they have been advocating, they are left to quibbling about details around the edges.

So Jimmy Carter is trying to make his way through this domestic and foreign tangle, and he is in trouble. But he is also being very careful to stay in the middle within his own party and to outflank the conservative Republicans, and so far he is managing to stay afloat.

Letters

Saudis Hailed

I was surprised to see Joseph Kraft writing (IHT, Dec. 27) about Saudi Arabia and its policies. I think his assessment of the event is wrong. It is the U.S. government's foreign policy and particularly, the Carter administration's dealing with the energy problem and their inability to control the Jewish biblical desires that is wrong. Who is in charge of the United States — Carter or Begin?

As far as the U.S. Congress is concerned, most members are trembling so as not to alienate the Jewish lobby. It is time for the U.S. people to realize that justice is for all races and not only for the Israelis.

As far as the insinuations about the Saudi Arabian royal family and its domestic and foreign policy is concerned, I say unequivicably, as one who visits the region very often, that the Saudi Arabian royal family has done a wonderful job for their country in such a short time. They are the envy of the so-called peoples democratic republics, like Libya, Iraq, etc. The standard of living is steadily increasing and the people of Saudi Arabia are enjoying peace and freedom without any government harassment. The foreign policy of the Saudi Arabian royal family, has been more consistent and honorable and friendly towards the West.

It is Mr. Carter's government policies which are more inconsistent and tend to turn their backs on the real friends and interest of the United States.

ELIAS STEVENS.
Athens.

Iran's Aims

Re the article "The Ayatollah's Doctrine: Total Power for Religion" (IHT, Jan. 8):

Is this man's destructive and degrading vision of an Islamic government what the Iranian people seek from their current revolutionary struggle? Isn't it time the silent majority in Iran rose to its feet?

B. MOHAJER.
London.

Wrapping It Up

In wrapping up her excellent series on Cambodia (IHT, Dec. 30-31), Elizabeth Becker seems to conclude that "I have seen the past, and it works."

AL HIX.
London.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

U.S. Foreign Policy: Is Cupboard Bare?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — At a recent meeting in a public situation (a televised program) with a half dozen conservatives strategically situated for reasons political, economic, or delphic, the question arose: What divides Republicans from Democrats in the field of foreign policy?

Put in another way, if in February, 1980, at the end of the day, a New Hampshire garage mechanic turned on the radio and listened to a presidential candidate in mid-oration talking about foreign policy, how would he know whether he was listening to a Republican or a Democrat? — assuming he wasn't engaged in attacking somebody by name.

Well, if the candidate spoke about the necessity for a strong military, he would probably be a Republican, correct? Not necessarily. President Carter is nowadays speaking quite regularly about the same thing, and talks about a budget that would provide for a net increase of three percent for defense spending.

Canal Issue

What might a Republican presidential candidate, the defense budget aside, say that would sharply distinguish him? Those who look back wistfully to the Panama Canal as an issue that divided the Republicans from the Democrats have no alternative than just that — nostalgia. As a matter of historical record, a critical number of Republicans, including presidential aspirant Howard Baker, backed the Panama treaties. But never mind — in 1980, not one candidate running for political office will be suggesting the repeal of those treaties.

SALT-2? By the time 1980 rolls around, SALT-2 will either be dead or else it will be debated by a community exhausted by technicalilities that impinge on questions of fact and analysis that become so intricate as virtually to exclude themselves from political rhetoric.

The probability that a Carter administration would put forward a treaty that would neatly divide Democrats and Republicans is politically inconceivable.

It turns out, really, that the Republicans do not have a foreign policy. There were days when such happy conventions as a "bipartisan foreign policy" were welcome. Those were the days when there was virtual unity on the question of containing the Soviet Union. In the 1950s, the consensus broke down with the hawks talking "liberation," the doves "containment."

The great Soviet victories — the colonization of Cuba and the construction of the Berlin Wall — brought on a brief Democratic hawkishness which the Republicar had to run to keep up with. Joh Kennedy became president in pa by alleging a missile gap. He au thorized the Bay of Pigs, but recov ered his manhood 18 months lat at the missile crisis, after which h launched what would becom known as the Vietnam war.

Kennedy's successors in th Democratic Party ended up for th most part renouncing that wa while the Republicans, under president of their own, found ther selves simultaneously serving o their term as Vietnamese diehard but making up for their vulnerab bellicosity by going along with president who launched detent openings with China, and oth plum puddings.

By the time Mr. Ford becan president, the whole venture Vietnam was ready to collapse, tl Helsinki pact was executed just time for the Soviet Union to viola it in order to guard its reputati for not taking seriously any mor responsibility. It was the seas when President Ford solemn reassured a journalist, during a d bate with candidate Carter, th Poland was in fact free.

But the Republican Party, as whole, was not about to ma heavy weather over detente, whi was, after all, baptized by a Repu lican president; and the demurr notwithstanding, the decision recognize China is not likely evolve as a residual difference b tween Republicans and Democrat

Unlikely to Differ

So what are we left with? In Ne Hampshire, in 1980, the Repub can candidates are unlikely to d fer substantially with the Dem cratic incumbent with respect to defense 2) China 3) detente 4) t Middle East. Sure, one or two R publicans will score Carter for r fusing to develop the B-1 bomb or the neutron bomb or for not i creasing the range of the Cru missile or for nonchalance in t matter of civil defense.

But such cavils will be thoug by the voters of New Hampsh under the circumstances of the ge eral collusion between Republica and Democrats, as amounting the force-feeding of a political co test by weighty emphasis ephemeral differences.

What it comes down to, o repeats, is this: The Republicans not have a foreign policy disti guishable from the Democra This is depressing enough in a tw party system. It becomes lugub ous when, on top of everything, o recognizes that the Democra Party has no foreign policy eith The only consolation is that i means there is little strain in pr pect for New Hampshire voters.

Brzezinski Wrestles With China

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — "Dealing with enemies is usually simpler than dealing with friends," wrote Zbigniew Brzezinski 15 years ago. Could it be that on the eve of the visit to Washington of Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsaio-ping the words have caught up with the author?

Brzezinski elaborated his thesis in a book, co-authored with Samuel Huntington, "Political Power." He compared the difficult relationship in the 1950s and 1960s of two sets of friends, the Soviet Union and China and the United States and France. In both cases the junior partners were old countries, with a long past, ancient cultures, tested in diplomacy and war, with a fierce sense of independence and tradition.

Only comparatively recently, as migration, revolution, industrialization and technology inntroduced new variables into the progress of civilization, had they been relegated to the second rank. Their cultural and intellectual superiority was downgraded, even ignored by their stronger partner. Instead of being the source of ideas, wisdom, and decision-making, they became the poor relation heavily dependent on aid and credits, their room for political maneuver constrained.

France had to bow to the withdrawal of U.S. support in Suez in 1956, China to the lack of Soviet help in the Quemoy-Matsu crisis of 1958 and its blowup with India in 1962.

That was in the short run. In the long run, inferiority produced resentment, asymmetry the urge to seek adjustment. Both China and France had leaders in Mao Tse-tung and Charles de Gaulle, who personified the desire to challenge the pre-eminence of their allies. "Their quest for national grandeur," wrote Brzezinski, "precluded subordination while their personal sense of political superiority over the formal leaders of the two great allies rendered even co-operation difficult."

When De Gaulle's ideas on how the West should respond to the Berlin crisis of 1961 were rejected, he simply pulled out of Western contingency planning. Mao, too, once Nikita Khrushchev had rejected the implication of his 1957 assertion that now "the east wind prevails over the west wind," refused to support Khrushchev's strategy of "peaceful" victories. Distrust was compounded when the two big brothers decided against supplying their juniors with the means of modern war — nuclear power. The refusal suggested that the Americans and the Russians had decided that in a dangerous world, two is company and more is a crowd.

The end of a long story was the Sino-Soviet split and the French withdrawal from NATO, but it only came after both France and China had caused enormous upheaval within their respective alliances and at times distracted the leadership of the United States and the Soviet Union from their immediate purpose.

Nothing that has happened since then suggests that either the United States or the Soviet Union have learned how to lead an alliance of equals.

Although the Soviet Union has made a clean break with China and De Gaulle and his particular bre of independence are now dead, problem of maintaining relati with allies lives on. The Soviet U ion finds it increasingly difficult deal with increasingly rambu tious partners in Eastern Eur Relations between Europe and United States, in the eyes of so observers, have never been quite bad as they are today.

What, then, does it mean for West if China now becomes, as Russians fear, a de facto ally of West? The burden that was the viet Union's would become a U burden. It will complicate the U efforts to deal with the Sov Union, a relationship which, though antagonistic, has achieve certain stability and is a fundam tal necessity if chaos in Iran southern Africa is to be avoi and war in the Middle East av ed.

Chinese diplomacy will be dire ed, even more than it has b already, to persuading the West be tougher with the Russians. T pressures from within the West accept Chinese advice, particula since it coincides with the views a powerful in-house faction in United States, could be significa

One should not underestim the leverage China will acqu once it has become more depend on Western technology and an For China, five years on, to thre to shop with one Western po rather than another or even in tremis to renege on its debts, co send the West into spasms. Ch will be able to "translate [its] we ness into power, [its] recalcitra into a bargaining advantage, alliance into a entanglement, interpretation of the common g into a unilateral advantage". Brzezinski, 1964, again.

One assumes that Brzezinski politician still reads Brzezinski academic. But isn't it time he plained to a worried public exac how he reconciles the two?

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llegedly With Iron Pipe

;eporter Jailed on Count)f Assaulting Billy Carter

LAINS, Ga., Jan. 24 (UPI) — A shington reporter was jailed yes- lay for allegedly swinging at sident Carter's brother Billy ı an iron pipe during an argu- ıt at Billy's service station, au- rities reported.

umter County Sheriff Randy ward said that Peter Peckarsky, a Washington columnist for eral weekly newspapers, was rged with simple assault and d at Americus, the county seat, eu of $2,000 bond.

Ir. Howard said that the argu- ıt began at Billy's house in Bue- Vista and ended at his service ion in the president's hometown 'lains.

He approached Billy with a al object, a metal pipe," the riff said. "He never did hit Billy. was just a couple of swings and 's about it."

Ir. Carter said that Mr. Peckar- came to his residence yesterday ning and "began cussing out wife Sybil real badly." Mr. Carter said he was not home at the time. He said that his wife asked Mr. Peckarsky to leave several times but the reporter refused to do so.

Mr. Carter said that his wife spoke to Mr. Peckarsky near the mailbox, and quoted him as saying, " 'If you get your damn hands off my car and your fat ass out of my way, I'll leave.' "

Mr. Carter said that his wife telephoned him at the restaurant where he was having lunch and tearfully told him of the encounter.

The alleged assault occurred later when Mr. Peckarsky went to the filling station. "I've got five witnesses," said Billy. "He'd come down here looking for trouble."

Deputy Sheriff Charles Hanks said that Mr. Peckarsky, who did not resist arrest, was wearing a bullet-proof vest. Mr. Hanks said that the reporter did not explain why he was wearing the vest.

Mr. Peckarsky has been especially vigorous in pursuing questions at White House press briefings about Carter family finances.

He also startled Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 1974 when he asked him during a Watergate-era news conference if he had hired a lawyer to defend himself against perjury charges.

AP

Billy Carter

Ullman Against Carter Plans

Leader Rejects U.S. Social Security Cuts

By Art Pine

ASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP) The chairman of the House 's and Means Committee has y rejected proposals by Presi- Carter to trim several popular al Security benefits, virtually ıg chances for their passage session.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., whose committee has jurisdiction over Social Security programs, said yesterday that it would not consider the proposals this year because they would "open up Pandora's box" and revive the fight over a payroll-tax cut.

Rep. Ullman's rejection virtually wipes out the possibility for enactment of the measures. The cutbacks, which Mr. Carter proposed in his budget on Monday, would affect burial payments, subsidies for teen-agers, minimum benefits and federal pensions.

Modest but Controversial

Mr. Carter had been hoping for congressional approval of the provisions to "save" $600 million toward his goal of a $29-billion budget deficit. If the measures are not passed, the deficit would rise at least to $29.6 billion.

Although the proposed cuts are relatively modest, they have caused controversy. A group that includes Wilbur Cohen, a former secretary of health, education and welfare, has already protested.

Rep. Ullman reiterated his view that Mr. Carter's proposal for a "real wage insurance" tax credit to protect workers who follow the new wage guideline has serious opposition in the committee, and could die quickly.

While declining to "bury" the new plan before hearings start next Monday, Rep. Ullman made clear that he will shelve the measure promptly if it does not muster sufficient support. "We'll just have to reconnoiter," he said in an interview.

He saw mixed prospects for key proposals in Mr. Carter's new budget, including major trade legislation and minor tax-revision plans.

Soviet Union, China

Rep. Ullman said that his committee would probably move this year to limit federal disability benefits so as to discourage abuse, a step that he said could bring savings in the next few years.

He said that Congress would move to grant most-favored-nation trade concessions to China and the Soviet Union, despite 1974 legislation denying benefits to the Russians unless restrictions were eased on Jewish emigration.

He expected Congress to approve the new international trade pact agreed on in the recent Tokyo Round trade talks, but he said that the battle "won't be easy" and could involve some tough bargaining.

He ruled out a move this year to push through a value-added tax.

ıy Be Disregarded by Carter

alanced Budget After '81 equired by New U.S. Law

By John H. Averill

ASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — In a :-noticed action, Congress ed a law last year requiring a nced budget for fiscal 1981, ing Oct. 1, 1980.

ıt President Carter's Office of ıagement and Budget takes a view of the provision and has cated that it may be disregard- when the president sends his budget to Capitol Hill next ıary.

ıe provision was tacked onto a or bill, shortly before adjourn- t of the 95th Congress last fall. Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., Ind-Va. ge majorities in the Senate and se approved the amendment.

says: "Beginning with fiscal 1981, the total budget outlays ıe federal government shall not ed its receipts." No penalty is vided for violation.

ın. Byrd, referring to Mr. er's 1976 election campaign ge to submit a balanced budget year, said yesterday of his pro- n: "It is now law and it obliges president to keep his commit- t." The budget that Mr. Carter to Congress Monday for the) fiscal year, starting Oct. 1,), called for a deficit of $29 bil- .

OMB Statement

spokesman for Office of Man- nent and Budget at first said he unaware of the amendment but : said:

The provision conflicts fundamentally with the Employment Act of 1946 as amended by the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act which requires the federal government to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power.

"It also undermines the principles of the Congressional Budget Act and is unenforceable if the actions of the Congress, a national emergency or the condition of the economy prevents a balanced budget."

Asked if the White House would ignore the Byrd amendment in presenting the budget a year from now, an OMB official said: "Draw your own conclusions."

Sen. Byrd said that the passage of tax-cutting Proposition 13 in California last June helped get his amendment through Congress. It was approved in the Senate by a vote of 58 to 28 and in the House on a 286-to-91 roll call.

"I talk about it in every speech I make," Sen. Byrd said. "I tell them that the day the president signed the bill a White House spokesman said he didn't understand the amendment. It's only 18 words long and people I read it to don't have any trouble understanding it."

The president has opposed a balance-the-budget amendment to the Constitution, as endorsed by California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., but he has not spoken out on the Byrd provision.

© Los Angeles Times

Peoples Temple Dissolved by U.S. Judge

.N FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 I) — The legal death of the oles Temple came at the end of ıort hearing yesterday in a vded City Hall courtroom.

ıperior Court Judge Ira Brown ted a petition for dissolution of church after a 30-minute ses- . Attorney Charles Garry had the petition saying that the ıde-murder ritual in which e than 900 persons died at stown in Guyana was, for all tical purposes, the end of the ch.

ıdge Brown also agreed to be- searching for a receiver to dis- ıte the $12 million in known as- of the Rev. Jim Jones' church.

ıe Emergency Relief Commit- composed of other Northern fornia religious organizations, asked to submit a plan in 30 to bring to California for buri- ıe remaining bodies of the 913 ons who died in November in steamy jungle outpost at Jones- ı.

ıe State of California was esented by Deputy Attorney eral Yeoryios Apallas, who did object to dissolution of the ch and suggested appointment receiver.

dge Brown said he had no one nind for the receivership but ld welcome suggestions from neys involved in the petition other suits filed against the oles Temple. The judge also or- d that action in other suits ıst the Peoples Temple be ed.

r. Apallas said he was told by State Department that 639 of bodies flown from Guyana to er, Del., had been identified. 314 of those had been claimed latives. He said there were 274 es still unidentified — 210 of h were children — and that bodies remain at Dover await- urial.

ıe Emergency Relief Commit- was given 30 days to submit a for the transfer and interment ıe bodies.

ıe judge's order included placement of newspaper notices to creditors, which he said would be done "as quickly as we can." Claimants will have four months after the notice is published to file their claims, he said.

The order also prohibits any withdrawal or expenditure of church funds without court authorization. Mr. Apallas said he believed that the total church assets, including a substantial amount outside the United States, to be about $12 million, despite much higher figures in media reports.

Emergency Costs Suit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP) — The U.S. government has filed suit in federal court in San Francisco to recover more than $4.2 million from the Peoples Temple for the cost of U.S. emergency efforts after mass suicide by cult members in Jonestown, Guyana, last November.

In court documents made available here this week, the suit charged that the Peoples Temple and three of its affiliated foreign organizations "failed to protect from wrongful injury or death more than 900 persons in Jonestown." The suit charged that this failure lead to a threat "to health, safety and decency."

To date, the government has incurred damages of $4,298,000, mainly for identifying, transporting and caring for bodies of the Jonestown victims, the suit said.

UN Body Votes Sanctions To Punish South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 24 (Reuters) — The General Assembly today adopted a series of resolutions aimed at ending apartheid in South Africa. They included a call for an oil embargo.

Four resolutions received the unanimous support of members present. Eleven others were approved by large majorities, reflecting the world body's overwhelming rejection of South African racial policies.

French Ambassador Jacques Leprette, speaking for the nine EEC countries, called apartheid "an insult to the dignity of humanity."

The assembly asked the Security Council to give urgent consideration to an embargo by UN member states on oil supplies to South Africa. Only the council could impose such sanctions.

In a call for more general sanctions, the assembly recommended the severing of ties with South Africa and of transport links with it. It said that measures should be enacted to prevent commercial and financial transactions.

A resolution condemned what was termed "Israel's continuing and increasing collaboration" with South Africa. Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum called it "a ritualistic incantation" that he said was part of a malicious policy of singling out his country for attack.

Israel's trade with South Africa amounted to a mere .4 percent of South Africa's foreign trade, he said.

The resolutions adopted unanimously included one calling for the release of all South African political prisoners, and warning of grave consequences if persons described as "freedom fighters" were executed. The assembly declared that captured "freedom fighters" should be entitled to prisoner-of-war status under relevant Geneva conventions.

The assembly called on the Security Council to consider measures to prevent South Africa from developing nuclear weapons.

According to National Report

Economics Is Big Canada Worry

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Jan. 24 (NYT) — One of the largest organizations trying to promote national unity in Canada finds that people are relatively uninterested in the subject and are more concerned with such economic issues as inflation and unemployment.

A report issued by the Council for Canadian Unity describes Canadians as confused and dissatisfied and helps to explain the disaffection with the leadership of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and the strong possibility that his Liberal Party will be defeated in national elections. Mr. Trudeau is publicly complaining of difficulty in getting the country to listen to him.

The council, the most prominent of several unity groups formed after the electoral victory in Quebec of the pro-independence Parti Quebecois in 1976, held symposiums last year in various parts of Canada. From them and from opinion polls, it concluded that "the great bulk of Canadians in 1978 had little direct interest" in national unity and that those who did "were certainly unclear as to the degree of trouble, whether positive or negative, they would be willing to go to in fostering it."

In every region, including Quebec, the council found people most concerned with their economic condition at a time of both inflation and stagnation. Canadians expect continuing economic instability and uncertainty, the report said, adding: "The net effect of this is that they want a bigger piece of a pie that has ceased growing regardless of whose share will be diminished by what they gain."

According to the council, this has led to "confusion and crabbiness in regional and provincial perceptions and relations, which leads us to suspect that continuation of the current economic climate of uncertainty, or worse, could well be associated with intensification of current antagonistic forms of provincial and regional thinking." At the same time, the council noted a growing dislike of big government, taxation and regulation.

Economics is not the only factor in the antagonisms between provinces or regions. There was antagonism to the federal government's attempt to promote bilingualism as a way of reconciling French-speaking Quebec with the nine English-speaking provinces. "It was not at all unusual," the council reported, "to hear English-speaking Canadians attribute the problem of French-English relations to the refusal by the French to adopt English ways or to speak English.

Communications Breakdown

"Few unilingual English-speaking Canadians realize, however, that more than half of French-speaking Quebecers are unilingual," the report continued. "And remarks such as, 'They all speak English anyway so why should I bother to learn French,' denotes a breakdown in communications somewhere along the line."

It is generally agreed here that Mr. Trudeau has probably been the major victim of the public attitudes stated in the council's report and in reports by other groups. Governing for nearly 11 years, he has based his career on the effort to hold French-speaking and English-speaking Canada together through such policies as bilingualism in public services.

In a recent speech in Toronto, the prime minister reflected on his difficulty in persuading Canadians that they were not doing as poorly as they thought and that the record of the last 10 years was the best of any industrial nation.

"Is it because we haven't said it often enough or we haven't said it well enough?" he asked. He said talking about the record is like telling children what a good Christmas they had the previous year.

Bank Rejects Repayment By Lance, Carter

ATLANTA, Jan. 24 (NYT) — The National Bank of Georgia yesterday rejected a special audit committee recommendation that Bert Lance and President Carter reimburse the bank for income lost on low-interest loans, and, in Lance's case, for losses related to improperly documented expense payments.

The bank's directors accepted a recommendation that Mr. Lance not be asked to reimburse the bank for $37,020 in "non-business" use of bank airplanes.

The board also declined to ask President Carter to pay $629.85 deemed lost through lower-than-marked interest payments on a loan; the president has said he would be willing to do so. Citing "the often overlooked positive aspects of the persons and transactions involved," the board decided that "requests for reimbursement would be inappropriate."

Tokyo, Kinshasa Lead the World In UN's Survey of Costs of Living

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 24 (UPI) — Tokyo and Kinshasa, Zaire, are the world's most expensive cities while living costs are lowest in Colombo, Sri Lanka, the United Nations said in a survey based on living costs of its officials in cities around the world.

The UN survey compared costs in June, 1978, in the different cities with living costs in New York City, which were rated at a base of 100.

Tokyo was rated at 162, meaning living in the Japanese capital is more than 1½ times as expensive as living in New York. Kinshasa was almost as expensive, with a rating of 161.

Living in Colombo was only about half as expensive as living New York. The survey rated living costs in Colombo at 53, or slightly more than half as expensive as New York.

Other high-cost cities were The Hague, 153; Geneva, 151; Bonn, 138; Brussels, 138; Copenhagen, 135; Vienna, 130; Paris, 127; Tehran, 125; Tripoli, Libya, 124; Tunis, 121; Bangui, Central African Empire, 117; Ndjamena, Chad, 117 and Amman, 115.

Low-cost cities were Belmopan, Belize, 62; Lima, 69; Valletta, Malta, 69; Warsaw, 73; New Delhi, 74; Katmandu, Nepal, 75; Mexico City, 75; Bangkok, 76; Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, 76; Cairo, 76, Kingston, Jamaica, 76; Mbabane, Swaziland, 76, and Rangoon, Burma, 78.

The UN survey generally agreed with the foreign living cost table published three weeks ago by the Internal Revenue Service for use by U.S. taxpayers in computing their U.S. income tax.

Gunmen in Italy Kill Steelworker, Shoot Hospital Official in Legs

GENOA, Jan. 24 (AP) — Gunmen today killed a steelworker who recently testified against an alleged supporter of the Red Brigades terrorist gang, police reported. And in Milan, a local hospital official was shot in the legs by unknown assailants.

Police reported that Guido Rossan, 45, a member of the Communist-backed Federation of Metalworkers was ambushed by three terrorists as he left home to drive to work at dawn.

An anonymous caller told a local newspaper that Mr. Rossan was killed by the Red Brigades, the terrorist group which kidnapped and killed former Premier ALdo Moro last year.

Mr. Rossan, who worked for the the state-owned Italsider firm, had recently testified in a trial against an Italsider employee caught with Red Brigades leaflets.

In the Milan shooting, the hospital official, Battista Ferla, was hospitalized and reported to be in fair condition. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

"Frankfurt is great for connections."

This is an authentic passenger statement.

Lufthansa
German Airlines

Eating

Fabricated Foods of the Future

By Patricia Wells

NEW YORK (NYT) — Is this the food of the future? Pizza with fabricated pepperoni and analogue mozzarella; polyunsaturated prime ribs of beef with high-C mashed potatoes; imitation caviar and sauteed soft-shell lobster?

By the year 2000, what meat will the meat-and-potatoes man be eating? Will tomatoes still be red and asparagus green, will shrimp still come from the sea and will oranges grow on trees?

U.S. food scientists, nutritionists and food activists can't answer these questions with certainty, but they see definite trends emerging.

U.S. consumers can look forward to leaner, more muscular chickens, 30-pound turkeys, low-fat beef, and more vine-ripened tomatoes and zucchini grown indoors.

In U.S. supermarkets, shoppers can expect a drastic decrease in frozen foods and a proliferation of dried products, including powdered martinis, a crystallized high-protein sweetener made from wheat bran, and even dehydrated soy sauce, butter, and vinegar. There will be more "nutrified" snack foods, including high-protein cola drinks.

Two Trends

Two *trends were mentioned* prominently and frequently. The first is aquaculture, a rapidly expanding field involving the growth of marine life in controlled environments. Aquaculture, already common in Israel and Asia, could lead in the United States to an abundant supply of fresh lobster, shrimp, salmon and trout, as well as cultured versions of marine foods yet to be bred. The second trend is an increasing growth of the vegetarian movement, with a decreased dependence upon animal protein.

And no matter what the changes, the future food supply will be the result of concerns over the cost of energy, the apparent health dangers of a high-fat diet, and the need to exploit sources of vegetable and fish protein.

Most of those looking at the future of food in the United States agree that fabricated foods and whole foods will continue to exist side by side, with advocates of each movement becoming more vociferous in defense of their position.

Yet there is virtual agreement on one subject: A diet of little red pills is not in the crystal ball. Nor is a regimen of such revolutionary (some would say revolting) foods as grasshoppers, crickets, termites and worms. They will never gain consumer acceptance, according to the experts.

More Fabrication

"But we're going to see more fabricated foods, and more fabricated *foods identical to nature*," insisted Richard McCormick, a leading food technologist. Like the imitation caviar that is supposed to look and taste like the real thing, "many fabricated foods are already in the grasp of technology, but not in the grasp of marketing."

In other words, as soon as consumers learn to live with scrambled-egg substitutes, dehydrated champagne and all varieties of meats formed from textured vegetable proteins, these foods will proliferate.

Many foods, such as pizza, will look much the same as they do today, but the ingredients will change drastically. Instead of a spicy all-beef pepperoni and whole-milk mozzarella topping, the pizza of the future might include a sausage look-alike made of textured soy protein and a mozzarella fabricated essentially from vegetable fat.

McCormick forecast vast changes in the supermarket, predicting almost a total demise of frozen foods, because of the high energy costs required to ship and store these foods. He also suggested that new food-preservation techniques, mostly drying, would take over, so "we can stop spending millions of dollars each year to ship water around the country."

Polyunsaturated Cow

While many foods, from meats to vegetables, fish to grains, will remain in good supply, most will take on a new guise. At the U.S. Animal Research Center in Nebraska, scientists have developed a "polyunsaturated cow" — a beef animal that is fed a mixture of soybean meal mixed with corn and safflower oil to produce meat that is lower in saturated animal fat.

"We could market it now," explained Robert Oltjen, the center's director. "But we're in a holding pattern, since the whole controversy over saturated and unsaturated fats is far from being settled."

Leaner chickens and larger turkeys are predicted by Graham Purchase, staff scientist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture poultry-research laboratory in Beltsville, Md. Purchase *noted that soon there* will be less chicken fat and birds with more muscle and less skin, since "the consumer trend is away from fat, and besides, it costs a lot of money to put fat on the bird."

He also said that consumers may expect more foods made from chicken, such as chicken hot dogs, since chicken remains a less expensive source of animal protein.

Leaner Lines

Along with beef and poultry, dairy products will be showing leaner lines, as vegetable oils replace some of the animal fat in milk and cheese.

Americans can expect fish and seafood to become more abundant and possibly less expensive once many of the pilot aquaculture programs around the country take off. At San Diego State University in California, the aquaculture scientists have already succeeded in growing small "soft-shell lobsters" in the effluent water of the city's gas-and-electric plant.

Unlike lobster taken from the seas, there is no legal minimum size for cultured animals, so quickly grown and smaller lobsters, shrimp and salmon are all future possibilities.

Futurists do not predict major "structural" changes for fruits and vegetables, although plant geneticists are working to upgrade the nutritional content of many foods, including potatoes and tomatoes with a higher vitamin-C content. Many fruits and vegetables, such as asparagus, are being bred for mechanical harvesting, rather than hand harvesting.

In desert regions, in particular, greenhouse-grown vegetables are expected to become increasingly popular, since they require less water and their growth is not subject to the vagaries of weather.

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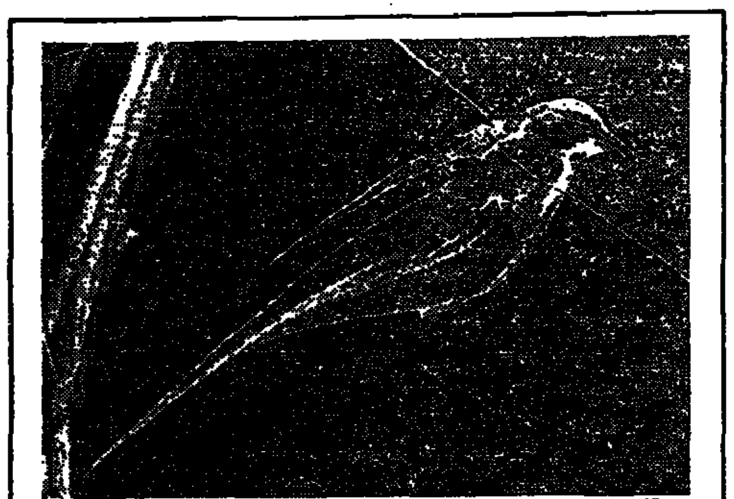


Associated Press

FROZEN IN FLIGHT — Freezing rain dripping on a branch in Uzwil, Switzerland, created this graceful ice bird.

Anthropology

Neanderthal Man: X-Rays Prove He Died of Senility

BONN (UPI) — A German anthropologist believes he has resolved an age-old mystery — the fate of the first known Neanderthal man. The creature died of simple old age.

That is the conclusion of Dr. Alfred *Czarnetzki, anthropology* professor at the University of Tuebingen, who based his findings on X-rays of the skull discovered 157 years ago and kept in Bonn's Rheinisches Landesmuseum.

"The man died of senility," Czarnetzki said. "The X-rays prove he reached biological old age, but it's impossible to say how old the man actually was."

The Neanderthal remains have been a subject of dispute since quarry workers near Duesseldorf stumbled upon them in 1856.

A local anthropologist, Carl Fuhlrott, concluded that the remains — the crown of a skull, arm and thigh bones — belonged to a male member of an ancient race dubbed the Neanderthals, after the valley where the bones lay.

Study of the Bonn museum's Neanderthal man and about 150 subsequent finds has determined that the Neanderthals lived 30,000 to 130,000 years ago around the *Mediterranean and in Western* Europe. Like the Bonn Neanderthal, most were stockily built and around 5 feet, 2 inches tall. They were an intelligent race, using sharp stone weapons to hunt such beasts as the woolly mammoth.

But scientists have concluded that modern man did not descend from the Neanderthals, and that homo sapiens prowled the earth in a primitive form long before.

Remains found recently in Ethiopia are said to prove man existed 4 million years ago. The Neanderthals were a separate race that evolved from homo sapiens, and then mysteriously disappeared.

"Nobody knows what happened," said Dr. Hans-Eckart Joachim, director of the prehistory department at the Bonn museum.

"One theory is that they died out when the climate and environment changed 30,000 years ago," Joachim said. "An idea advanced by some Americans is that the Neanderthals died out because they lacked essential vitamins, particularly vitamin C."

Some Soviet experts believe that Neanderthals did not die out, but are the "abominable snowmen" whose huge footprints are said to mark the snow of the Himalayas.

Dirty Old Snowman

STOWE, Vt., Jan. 24 (UPI) — A snow sculpture of a skier with his trousers down around his knees was too risque for the 1979 Stowe Winter Carnival. The entry, entitled "Moonlight in Vermont" and sponsored by the Yodler Inn, was disqualified from a snow-sculpturing contest because of complaints from some townspeople.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (IHT) — This is how The New York Times critics rate new offerings.

Film

"My Love Has Been Burning," the English translation of the Japanese title of a 1949 Kenji Mizoguchi film, is about two young women, friends from childhood, and their different responses to revolutionary changes in Japan in 1884. One is a well-born provincial, the *other the daughter of a family* servant. The film's "politics confuse its passions," according to Vincent Canby. But the acting is "splendid," with "hauntingly beautiful" scenes.

"Solzhenitsyn's Children Are Making a Lot of Noise in Paris," *serves as a rich compendium of* information about the problems European communism faces today, but "it isn't always shapely enough to contain its sprawling subject," Janet Maslin says. "It's social observations are keen," she adds of this French documentary though "much of the interview material goes undigested."

"La Femme de Jean" (John's Wife) is a Gallic "Unmarried Woman" says Vincent Canby of this 1974 film about a "beautiful, intelligent, resourceful, upper-middle-class" woman coping with life after her husband goes off with another woman. "Though she mopes around and cries a lot at the beginning, it's not long before she attracts" a man who is far more interesting and younger than her husband. The direction is "competent" but "not suprising."

Cooking

India's Delicate Daube Dishes

By Dharamjit Singh

PARIS (IHT) — The *dumphakat*, the original *daube*, is so pristine, simple, and lacking in bravura effects that it has not changed at all in more than 2,000 years: we first hear of it in the Indian epic Mahabharata. In the celebrated episode of Nala and his queen Damayanti, Nala is disgraced, and in self-loathing and shame, steals way into self-exile. Some years later, Damayanti discovers *him through tasting* a dumphakat dish. Trembling, she cries out, "It is he, Nala. Nobody but my husband could prepare viands in this manner. He alone has the incomparable skill. . . by his hand alone. . . this savor."

Since those days, the dumphakat has been a twice-weekly feature in the Punjab villages, especially among the Sikhs; the method has been passed down unchanged by mother to both son and daughter.

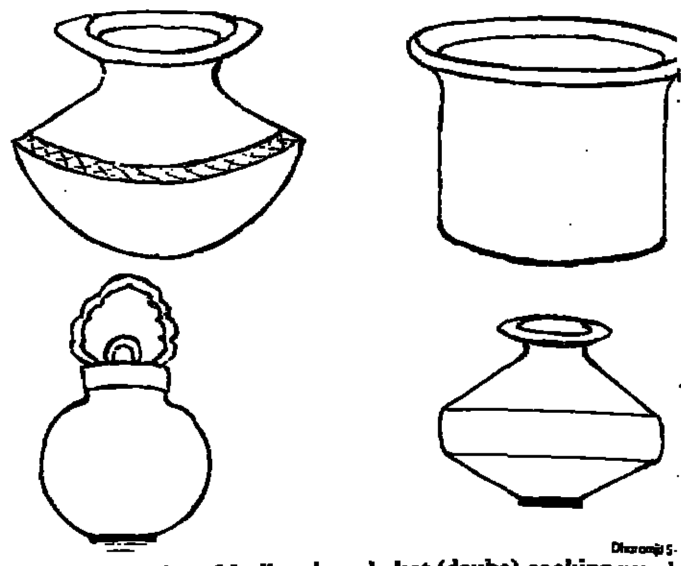
The dumphakat — the word is from *dum*, breath, to infuse life, and *pakhtai*, cooking — is of primal simplicity. *Fill an unglazed* earthenware or metal vessel with good, common food ingredients — lentils, mustard, spinach, and other vegetables and meat — seal it against interference, place it in the oven for up to 12 hours, and presto! — the most marvelous of food. It is austere and majestic, *uncom*plex yet secretive, humble yet noble.

But it demands a precise balance of ingredients and essential heat, and its quality depends on the caliber of the cook. This is not the cookery of professional chefs, but of men who made their mark in art, medicine, literature. Nala was supreme with horses, in mathematics, and in cooking.

The dumphakat is free of all culinary juggling, all those delicious cooking disguises. It contains nothing unnecessary. It cannot be dressed up nor primped: it should be served in its own luminous crock. The best material for the cooking vessel is unglazed earthenware, then porcelain or heavy metal. Steel, aluminium and enamel are also serviceable. Indian casseroles have convex bottoms, flaring rims, narrow necks, geometrical shapes.

The dumphakat requires a perfect sealing with a refined flour-water dough. Even those Indian metal vessels, with four-inch-deep, double-threaded screw-in lids, must be sealed. Aluminium foil will not do; the heat will escape, robbing the crock of its magic compression of aromatic vapor.

These are not the semi-dumphakat braised dishes that require cooking over the fire and frying, and a hollowed lid with ice, water or charcoal on it. One must use the slowest oven, or better, a large kettle of simmering water in which the earthenware floats and dances; the metal sits anchored. A perfect balance of ingredients and following the prescribed cooking time are also essential. The dumphakat technique transforms the food without appreciably changing its color, form, shape or texture. The meat is melting soft; the bone slips off at a tug.



Dharamjit S.

Some examples of Indian dumphakat (daube) cooking vessel

Butter is a key ingredient in most dumphakat, because it is a marvelous, ideal energy food. Its 760 calories per 100 grams are less than those in oil. Butter is eminently digestible, especially recommended for invalids; it is the only fat allowed in many diets. It supplies Vitamin A, which the body needs to retain elements like phosphorous and calcium; Vitamins E and D, which give strong body resistance and equilibrium; and Vitamin K, on which coagulation of the blood depends. Butter, especially summer butter, is loaded with ultraviolet elements and insures against rickets and arthritis.

Dumphakat Chikor Malai Kessaram
(Daube of saffroned pheasant in cream)

1½ kilograms pheasant, guinea hen or cockerel
100 grams butter
100 grams yogurt
300 grams double cream
Juice of one lemon
¼ tsp paprika
1 tsp freshly milled black pepper
1 tsp freshly grated nutmeg
200 grams onions
1 tsp saffron in strands
8 bay leaves
2 tb milk
Salt

Prepare the earthenware casserole by dropping in the bay leaves, drenched in butter and set on fire, with the lid clamped on for 10 minutes. Wipe out the charred leaves. Take a pheasant that has been skinned, well-washed, pricked all over *and marinated four hours with* a sprinkling of lemon juice, thinnest-cut onion rings, some salt, the freshly milled black pepper, and paprika. Place the bird breast down in the crock or casserole, with the marinade. Enrich with the cream, butter and yogurt, beaten together. Sprinkle with saffron infused i[n] tb hot milk. Dust with nutm[eg]. Close lid and seal with a ribbo[n] dough. Place in a 480° F (250° [C]) preheated oven, lowered imm[edi]ately to 275-320° F (135-160° [C]). Unseal after 5¾ hours, du[ring] which time shake or swirl the [cas]serole four times.

Carve the bird and serve with incredibly velvety, smoky sauce which replace the meat portions seconds. It's a pity there is no of trapping vapors that rise unsealing the daube.

Dumphakat pasendeh sadah
(Daube of mutton chops in natural juices)

This dumphakat contains no no liquid, no enrichments, no i[n]sions. Cooked in its own juices, a delicious and a pure dish.

1½ kilograms fat-free mutton ch[ops] or 500 grams each of mu[tton] chops, veal chops, and chin[ese] pork
1 tsp freshly milled black pepper
2 tb minced green coriander or parsley
2 tb chopped chives
Seeds of five green cardam[om] well-crushed
1 tsp dried basil
1¼ tsp salt

Immerse all the aromatics i[n] much water as they can ab[sorb], leave covered one hour. Wash dry the meat; prick all over. I[n] earthenware crock, wide and enough so the meat mounts to than half its height, sprinkle a salt and arrange the chops in ers, sprinkling on each a little o[f] moistened aromatics and h[...] Close the lid with a ribbo[n] dough. Place in a 440-480° F (250° C) oven, immediately low to 275-320° F (135-160° C). for 5½ hours. Unseal on the ta[ble].

Both these recipes can als[o be] cooked in a large, simmering [water] kettle.

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Cathay Pacific Airways, the Hong Kong based Airline, seeks to employ a senior executive for its Passenger Services Department. The Airline operates a fleet of TriStar and B707 aircraft to 23 destinations in the Far East, Australia and the Middle East. As part of a planned expansion, B747s will begin to enter service in 1979.

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Retirement from the Company is at age 55; the likely maximum age for the appointment is 45. The starting salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications but it is expected to be attractive to the right man. Employment terms include 42 days of annual leave with paid passage, heavily subsidised housing, free medical attention, children's education allowances, and an attractive provident fund. Income tax in Hong Kong is a maximum 15% of gross earnings.

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Please send a full curriculum vitae in the first instance to Tim Gibbon, President, Position #AR 1578, Austin Knight Inc., Suite 832, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020 USA

All applications are forwarded to the client concerned; therefore any companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1979

Swiss End Securities-Sales Curbs

To Allow Import Of Banknotes

From Wire Dispatches

BERN, Jan. 24 — Switzerland ended today an 11-month ban on non-resident foreigners purchasing Swiss securities and removed the 50-percent ceiling on non-resident purchases of Swiss-franc denominated foreign securities.

The government also announced that restrictions on the import of foreign banknotes are lifted immediately.

The ban was imposed Feb. 28 to help stem foreign speculation in the Swiss franc. A joint statement by the Finance Ministry and the National Bank said the securities-purchase ban "is no longer justified" by foreign exchange market conditions.

The government said the moves did not change Switzerland's monetary policy, especially its agreement announced in October with the central banks of the United States, Japan and West Germany to support the dollar. This exchange policy will be continued "without any limitation," it said.

The dollar plummeted 30 points immediately after the announcement to 1.6770-95 francs from 1.6800-15 just before.

Authorities Said Confident

In Zurich, bankers said the action indicated that the authorities are now confident that the franc has stabilized. While some bankers believe that the move could cause an inflow of capital as foreigners return to the Swiss stock and bond markets, others believe that the low yields on Swiss paper coupled with the prospects of a stable exchange rate mean that this is unlikely.

Under the investment ban, non-residents were not allowed to buy any Swiss securities except for limited subscriptions to foreign bond issues and private placements and to take up rights issues where shares had been previously held.

The ban was subsequently relaxed to allow free reinvestment of the proceeds of sales of Swiss securities.

The news was announced after trading ended in Zurich, where stock prices closed mixed in moderate trading.

Meanwhile, the National Bank said its foreign exchange reserves rose 96.4 million francs to 29.5 billion francs in the week ended Jan.23. It attributed the increase to dollar inflows from both a swap liquidation and the U.S. Treasury redemption of a part of its Swiss-franc denominated bonds. But this was partially offset by an outflow of dollars because of capital export conversions.

VW to Buy Into Plant In Brazil

WOLFSBURG, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ) — Volkswagenwerk plans to acquire 67 percent of Chrysler do Brasil for about $50 million, the company announced today. The transaction is subject to approval by competent Brazilian authorities.

VW stressed that the interest in the Chrysler unit represents a branching out into an additional activity. VW, which already operates a major car and small trucks manufacturing unit in Brazil — Volkswagen do Brasil — has no intention of linking its unit with the Chrysler facility which in 1978 made about 13,000 passenger cars and about 3,000 trucks.

A spokesman said there are no plans to manufacture VW cars at the Chrysler unit. He said VW had no plans to change the Chrysler unit's production line at the moment and would continue to sell the current models through the existing network of dealers.

The spokesman declined to give a straight answer to the question of whether the planned joint venture in Brazil signalled an even closer linkup between the two motor manufacturers. But he noted that in establishing a car plant in the United States, VW had obtained a site and other facilities from Chrysler. He added that VW is also selling Chrysler 300 000 car engines annually for the Horizon model and is also delivering an annual 160.000 transmissions to the U.S. company.

He said the VW engagement in Latin America is aimed at strengthening the company's position in a growing truck market of a country where almost 70 percent of all goods transport is handled by truck.

VW officials said the new project is in line with company plans to branch out and find new investment projects. The company is understood to have well over 2 billion Deutsche marks in liquid funds for which it wants to find outside investments.

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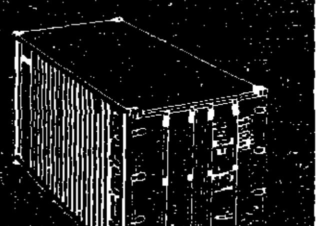

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S. Africa Unpegs Rand to Promote New Investment

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 24 (AP) — South Africa today announced an overhaul of its monetary policies in a bid to attract large doses of foreign investment.

Financ Minister Owen Horwood, outlining in Cape Town an 11-point plan, said the measures would include ending the decade-old link of the rand with the U.S. dollar and allowing the South African currency (now worth $1.15 per rand) to float against selected strong Western currencies to find its proper value — probably an effective devaluation against the dollar of around 10 percent, economists say.

However, the minister noted the float will be managed by the Reserve Bank intervening in the foreign exchange market with dollars.

The country will also lift official curbs on the outflow of profits to lure more foreign money to South Africa to keep the economy buoyant and relax restrictions against foreign companies borrowing money locally to further spur economic growth.

Mr. Horwood said the government had accepted recommendations of a year-long commission of inquiry which amount to a major reform of the country's foreign exchange system and policy. The new measures will be introduced Friday.

The foreign exchange and stock markets had been ordered closed today and tomorrow to prevent speculation. On Friday, the rand will initially be quoted at the old rate. The device known as the securities rand, the currency which has been used since 1961 by foreigners for share dealing on the Johannesburg stock exchange, will be extended in scope and renamed the financial rand.

Dollar Slips, Gold Soars

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ) — Relatively stable until mid-afternoon, the dollar slipped against major currencies today after Switzerland announced an end to restrictions it had imposed on Swiss franc investments by foreigners.

The Swiss central bank intervened in the foreign exchange market, buying up a "significant" amount of dollars, dealers said. Other central banks apparently also lent the dollar some support. Nevertheless, the dollar was unable to hold its own

Meanwhile, the price of gold soared on bullion markets, with the late London quote of $236.50-$237 an ounce up sharply from $230.50-$231 late yesterday.

By the end of European trading, the dollar had lost 56 centimes against the Swiss franc at 1.6752 and 70 pfennig against the mark at 1.8440 DM.

The dollar closed lower at 4.2312 French francs compared with 4.2410 late yesterday; at 1.9915 guilders, down from 1.9963; at 29.11 Belgian francs, down from 29.17, and at 197.50 yen, down from 197.93.

Sterling, still showing surprising firmness in the face of continuing labor strife that is crippling British industry, ended the day at $1.9989, up from $1.9950. Dealers acknowledged that they were hard put to explain sterling's stability.

Commenting on the price of gold, Walter frey, one of the general managers of Swiss Bank Corp., said in Zurich today that it has risen to unreasonably high levels and is headed for a sharp downward adjustment once the Soviet Union returns to the market as a seller.

He said that the Russians have been out of the market for the past three months, creating a "temporary shortage of physical gold." But the Russians, the largest producers after South Africa, are traditional sellers and will undoubtedly return, a development that could knock prices down, he warned.

"A correction is coming," he warned, adding that the price should reasonably be "somewhere between $200 and $220" an ounce.

He said that in the absence of any real growth in demand for the metal, and with both the International Monetary Fund and the U.S. Treasury holding regular auctions, the price rise was a temporary and ridiculous phenomenon. When the Soviet Union eventually comes back to the market, he asked, "who is going to buy all this gold?"

Italian Tool Output Up

MILAN, Jan 24 (AP-DJ) — Italy's output of machine-tools last year rose 16 percent to a value of 900 billion lire (about $1.1 billion), the association of machine-tool manufacturers reported today. Exports totaled 490 billion lire, an increase of 27 percent from a year earlier.

As Diversification Continues

Exxon Aims at New Field Of Semiconductor Lasers

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT) — Exxon has introduced a family of laser devices using semiconductors, thus entering a field that could soon revolutionize telephone, computer and other information-processing systems.

The devices introduced yesterday, which Exxon said were better than anything now on the market, will be made and marketed by Exxon Enterprices' Optical Information Systems, a subsidiary responsible for developing new ventures for the giant oil company.

In recent years, other big oil companies have also begun to diversify, but almost all have done so by buying established companies outside the oil business. Exxon is the only one that has set up a subsidiary to create new businesses, mostly from within. Of these, the company's ventures into the data-processing field have been the most aggressive.

Sixth New Line of Products

This is the sixth line of products in the information-processing field introduced by Exxon since 1971. The others, including the company's Vydec video-editing machine and its Qyx electronic typewriter, have all moved rapidly to the forefront of their markets, and Exxon is clearly counting on its new lasers to do the same.

"They're the easiest to use, highest in power, most versatile and, we think, the most reliable," said Michael Coden, Optical Information Systems' manager. "We're not just interested in semiconductor lasers, but in the whole semiconductor technology."

Semiconductor lasers are made from crystals of gallium arsenide, which are also used to make microelectronic circuits. Last year, according to industry sources, they accounted for only a small fraction of the total laser market, with sales estimated at no more than $24 million. But experts expect these lasers and the systems in which they are used to become a multibillion-dollar business before 1990.

The reason is that semiconductor lasers are far smaller and much more convenient to use than ordinary gas lasers, which rely on helium and neon. Potentially, they are also much cheaper to make.

A number of companies are working on semiconductor lasers, and a few already have products on the market. "The two best are Hitachi in Japan and General Optronics in South Plainfield, New Jersey," commented Herbert Elion, managing director of electro-optics at Arthur D. Little Inc., a consulting company that has studied the laser market extensively.

U.S. To Follow Timetable On Fuel-Economy Rules

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ) — The Transportation Department has decided against asking Congress for power to write new gasoline-economy rules that go easier than existing ones on Chrysler and some foreign automakers.

In a report to Congress yesterday on the federal fuel-economy standards and how auto producers are doing in meeting them, the department reiterated its view that the industry will be able to reach the targets set by the agency and Congress — which involve a rise in the average gasoline-economy for each manufacturer's car fleet from 19 miles per gallon this year to 27.5 MPG in 1985.

But the department said that any rollback of the rules to take account of the fact that financially weak Chrysler faces a heavy capital-investment burden and the foreign automakers will have special financial stresses of their own would mean "a significant loss in energy conservation, competitive disadvantages, equity problems or massive administrative difficulties."

In the case of the limited-line foreign-car makers, the department said it does not want to relax the standards even though some of those companies might pull out of the U.S. market rather than meet the requirements, causing an unwanted reduction of competition. These manufacturers, which include Mercedes Benz, Volvo, Peugeot and Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW), probably would have to rely on use of higher-mileage diesel engines in their cars to meet the 1985 requirement, the report said.

The department did recommend, however, that Congress give the agency authority to exempt the smallest auto companies — those making fewer than 10,000 units a year world-wide — from the fuel-economy rules. This would include such concerns as Checker Motors, which makes taxi cabs, and Rolls Royce Motors. The burden in meeting the rules is great for these companies, and the potential in fuel saving is small, the department said.

Bank Aides Guilty for False Data

Franklin Bank Heads Facing Prison, Fines

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT) — Three former top officials of the Franklin National Bank were convicted here yesterday on charges that they falsified the bank's financial records to conceal the loss of millions of dollars.

The charges grew out of the 1974 collapse of Franklin National, the largest bank failure in U.S. history.

The defendants, Harold Gleason, who was chairman; Paul Luftig, the bank's former president, and Michael Carter, a former senior vice president, could face up to five years in prison and $10.000 in fines on each of several fraud counts. Lawyers for all three said they would appeal.

They were charged with falsifying records to conceal losses of more than $5 million in bond trading and $2 million in foreign-currency speculation. The altered records were used in a financial statement to Manufacturers Hanover Trust in an application to obtain a credit extension for $35 million in loans shortly before Franklin's collapse.

Michele Sindona, an Italian financier who bought a controlling interest in Franklin in 1972, was named as a co-conspirator but not a defendant. Called as a defense witness.

Federal prosecutors have made it clear that they are considering seeking an indictment of Mr. Sindona in the continuing investigation of the case. Mr. Sindona is also fighting attempts by Italian officials to extradite him to face charges that he took $225 million from banks that he controlled there.

Former Treasury Secretary David Kennedy, who appeared as a prosecution witness, testified that he had known Mr. Sindona for many years and had introduced him to Franklin National officials. Mr. Kennedy, who was in Richard Nixon's cabinet until 1972, said he had received a $200.000 loan from Mr. Sindona in early 1974. A federal grand jury has inquired into that loan and Mr. Kennedy's relationship with Mr. Sindona.

U.S. 1978 Inflation Highest in 4 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI) — U.S. consumer prices soared 9 percent during 1978 for the second fastest cost-of-living surge in three decades, the Labor Department reported today.

With the exception of 1974, the inflation rate last year was the highest since an identical 9-percent increase in 1947. It was the 10th time in the past 65 years that inflation has been 9 percent or higher. Prices soared 12.2 percent during 1974 when the nation was mired in a deep recession and struggling with the effects of Arab oil price hikes.

Prices rose 6.8 percent during 1977 and 4.8 percent in 1976. The all-time record for any single year was 20.5 percent in 1918.

Prices climbed by 0.6 percent in December, seasonally adjusted, but would have been 0.2 percent higher if it were not for a sharp decline in California property taxes — a direct result of Proposition 13. The increase moved the department's price index for all urban consumers to 202.9 percent of its 1967 average.

The December performance also showed a rekindling of food prices at grocery stores, a jump in entertainment costs and a continuation of higher transporation charges, which included prices for automobiles and gasoline.

Patrick Jackman, a Labor Department economist, said the upswing in food prices should continue in the next few months, led by higher costs for meat and fresh fruits and vegetables. "There really isn't much reason for optimism in the food sector," he added. However, he said the administration was hoping to see a stablization trend develop in the housing and medical care sectors.

Meanwhile, workers' earnings after adjustment for tax deductions and inflation fell a seasonally adjusted 0.1 percent in December compared with a 0.2 percent decline in November, the department also reported. Earnings were 3.4 percent below a year earlier, compared with a 3.5 percent increase in 1977.

President Carter views the rise of consumer prices in December and all of last year as "unsatisfactory," presidential press secretary Jody Powell quoted the president as saying. He added the inflation figures underscore the need for congressional support of his tight fiscal 1980 budget.

NYSE Prices Off Slightly

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (IHT) — New York Stock Exchange prices declined today in moderately active trading on renewed investor concern about inflation and weakness in the dollar.

After the market closed, Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller said efforts by the Fed to restrain the money-supply growth rate is showing results and he predicted that inflation and long-term interest rates will come down. Although he did not quantify his prediction, he told the House Banking Committee that bringing monetary growth to within Fed target ranges is giving more latitude to longer term rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 0.44 to 846.41 and declining issues led advances 815 to 652 as turnover quickened slightly to 31.18 million shares from 30.13 million yesterday.

Among the glamour and growth stocks, International Business Machines dropped 2⅞ to 308¾, Burroughs 1⅝ to 71½ despite a dividend increase, Honeywell 1⅝ to 72¾ and Eastman Kodak 1⅛ to 61¾.

Active Polaroid was unchanged at 52⅞. Smithkline dropped 1⅞ to 92⅝ even though it reported sharply higher fourth quarter earnings yesterday and today announced a stock split and increased dividend. Active Weyerhaeuser added ½ to 29⅞ and Boise Cascade ⅛ to 29¾. Both reported higher fourth quarter profits.

General Foods said its fiscal third quarter net rose but predicted gains would slow in subsequent periods. Nonetheless it added ¾ to 35⅝.

American Stock Exchange prices were also lower with the market-value index off 0.69 to 160.39.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

Ashland Oil

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,510	1,320
Profits	50.73	39.94
Per Share	1.33	0.88

Boise Cascade

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	628.10	597.90
Profits	33.72	27.94
Per Share	1.25	1.03
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,570	2,320
Profits	135.70	115.61
Per Share	5.02	4.00

Celanese

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	687.00	576.00
Profits	35.00	16.00
Per Share	2.36	1.07
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,600	2,300
Profits	112.00	78.00
Per Share	7.61	5.27

General Foods

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,380	1,370
Profits	69.00	38.50
Per Share	1.38	0.77
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	4,030	3,820
Profits	175.30	117.70
Per Share	3.51	2.36

Mobil Oil

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	10,300	9,500
Profits	332.00	301.00
Per share	3.13	2.85
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	36,900	34,400
Profits	1,124	909.00
Per share	10.61	9.44

Monsanto

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,300	1,090
Profits	43.90	21.30
Per Share	1.20	0.58
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	5,020	4,590
Profits	302.50	275.60
Per Share	8.28	7.46

Nabisco

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	619.80	568.50
Profits	34.50	30.30
Per Share	1.08	0.95
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,200	2,070
Profits	101.60	103.90
Per Share	3.16	3.24

Norton Simon

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	696.60	579.40
Profits	34.29	31.39
Per Share	0.70	0.64
6 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,340	1,130
Profits	63.60	58.64
Per Share	1.29	1.21

Procter & Gamble

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2,240	1,920
Profits	127.10	110.90
Per Share	1.54	1.34
6 months	1979	1978
Revenue	4,530	3,860
Profits	294.00	260.90
Per Share	3.56	3.16

Weyerhauser

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	3,800	3,300
Profits	371.00	304.00
Per Share	2.85	2.30

Shell Oil

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	2,900	2,600
Profits	192.30	192.70
Per share	1.27	1.32
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	11,100	10,200
Profits	814.00	760.00
Per share	5.45	5.28

Singer

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,470	2,290
Profits	60.30	74.50
Per Share	3.19	3.98

Union Oil of California

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,780	1,580
Profits	123.70	81.00
Per Share	2.81	1.79
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	6,500	6,100
Profits	382.30	334.20
Per Share	8.64	7.39

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

Tate & Lyle

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,150	1,260
Profits	24.60	43.90
Per Share	0.163	0.505

(Figures in Sterling)

Japan

Mitsubishi

First Half	1978	1977
Revenue	4.45 T	4.91 T
Profits	11.088	12.597
Per Share	11.99	13.90

T : *trillion*
(Figures in Yen)

Republic National Bank of New York

Consolidated Statement of Condition

December 31, 1978

ASSETS	
Cash and demand accounts	$ 208,216,727
Interest bearing deposits with banks	480,415,264
Precious metals	76,922,385
Investment securities	437,532,581
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	206,450,000
Loans, net of unearned income	1,612,462,481
Allowance for possible loan losses	(29,671,828)
Loans (net)	1,582,790,653
Customers' liability under acceptances	172,250,883
Bank premises and equipment	23,040,581
Accrued interest receivable	51,601,244
Other assets	87,221,623
	$3,326,441,941
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	
Deposits	$2,417,956,871
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	210,095,833
Other liabilities for borrowed money	10,342,869
Acceptances outstanding	174,932,621
Accrued interest payable	118,252,371
Other liabilities	112,957,212
Stockholder's Equity	
Common stock	100,000,000
Surplus	100,000,000
Undivided profits	81,903,964
Total stockholder's equity	281,903,964
	$3,326,441,941
Letters of credit outstanding	$ 122,118,094

The total investment in precious metals and the precious metal content of silver coins were substantially hedged by forward sales. The unhedged portion of this investment was $4.2 million at December 31, 1978.

A subsidiary of REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION

REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION
SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	Years Ended December 31		Three Months Ended December 31	
	1978	1977	1978	1977
Income before securities gains (losses)	$28,090,941	$20,520,323	$ 7,851,265	$ 6,227,778
Net income	26,629,445	19,522,394	7,326,325	5,685,168
Net income applicable to common stock	22,379,445	18,660,588	6,263,825	4,823,362
Earnings per share of common stock:				
Income before securities gains (losses):				
Primary	$7.52	$6.28	$2.08	$1.71
Fully diluted	7.12	5.77	2.08	1.57
Net income:				
Primary	7.06	5.96	1.92	1.54
Fully diluted	6.68	5.48	1.92	1.42
Dividends declared	1.52	1.00	.38	.25

Fifth Avenue at 40th Street, New York, New York 10018
Member Federal Reserve System/Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
New York • London • Nassau • Cayman Islands
(19 offices in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, & Suffolk County)
An affiliate of TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK HOLDING S.A. Luxembourg

Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt/Main, Geneva, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Panama City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Tokyo

NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 24

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅞	ACF	2.10	6.7	7	92	31⅜	31	31¼	−¼
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24	7.0	8	193	18	17¾	17¾	
32⅞	13⅝	AM Intl	.28	1.2	9	562	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	
14¾	8⅞	APL	1	10.	50	85	10⅛	10	10	
48¾	32⅝	ARA	1.64	3.9	9	115	41⅝	40¾	41⅝	+⅝
31⅜	19	ASA	1	3.7		718	27	26¼	26¾	+¼
14⅞	8¼	ATO	.48	4.5	5	54	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.4	15	566	35	34⅝	34¾	−¼
23¾	12⅝	AcmeC	1	5.2	7	162	19⅝	19	19¼	+⅛
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.0	6	33	4	4	4	−⅛
13	11	AdaEx	1.26e	11.		23	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+¼
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.0	8	58	5	4⅞	5	+¼
45¾	31	AetnaLf	2.20	5.3	5	2755	42	41	41½	+¼
26¼	15⅞	Ahmans	1	4.7	4	11	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	−⅛
4	2	Aileen				22	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	2.2	9	81	26⅞	26⅛	26¾	+¼
26¾	14⅝	AirbFrt	1	5.5	10	13	18⅝	18	18⅛	
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.0	8	106	13¼	13	13¼	+¼
9¾	7⅝	AlaP dpf	.87	10.		67	8½	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
97½	80¼	AlaP pf	9	11.		z100	83½	83¼	83¼	−¼
113	100½	AlaP pf	11	11.		z60	103	103	103	+1
102⅛	87	AlaP pf	9.44	11.		z240	89½	89½	89½	−½
18	14⅛	Alagsco	1.40	9.1	7	4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66	4.2	14	143	16	15⅝	15⅝	−¼
40	17	Albany	1	3.3	9	10	31	30⅝	30⅝	−½
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.8	3	44	8	7½	7½	−⅜
46¾	24⅞	Albertsn	.96	2.4	9	7	40⅛	40⅝	40½	+⅛
37⅝	21⅛	AlcanA	2	5.4	17	1015	37⅞	37⅛	37⅝	+⅛
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.16a	4.7	5	19	24¾	24½	24½	−¼
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.3	6	30	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+¼
26	13¾	AllgCp	1	4.2	9	55	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅛
15	4⅞	AllegAir			2	261	8¾	8½	8½	−¼
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	8.9		28	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	−⅝
20¾	13¾	AllgLd	1.28	7.5	8	26	17½	17⅛	17⅛	−⅜
38⅝	30	AllgL pf	3	8.9		2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+⅛
23⅞	20⅝	AllgL pr	2.19	10.		9	21¾	21¾	21¾	
20	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	10.	9	157	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
19⅝	13⅛	AllenGp	1	5.6	7	74	18½	17¾	18	−½
35	20⅞	Allergan	.50	2.0	13	509	26⅞	24⅞	25½	−1⅜
44¾	27¾	AlldCh	2	6.8	7	718	29⅝	28⅞	29⅜	+¼
15½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80	6.7	8	15	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅜
16¾	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	4.8		9	12½	12⅛	12½	+¼
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.40	6.1	6	216	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+⅜
38⅝	22½	AllisCh	1.70	5.6	5	241	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	−¼
16⅞	9⅝	AllrAu	.60b	4.7	8	13	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.4	6	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
53	38½	Alcoa	2.40	4.6	6	834	52½	51½	51¾	
21	13⅛	AmlSug	1	5.8	18	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+⅛
53⅛	31	Amax	2.20	4.4	29	419	50¼	49⅝	49¾	+¼
126¼	81	Amax pf	5.25	4.3		2	122	122	122	+1
49½	38	Amax pf	3	6.2		27	48½	48	48½	+½
20⅛	12⅝	Amcord	1.10	6.7	6	341	16½	16¼	16⅜	−⅛
26⅜	16¼	Amrce	1.20	6.1	6	11	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+⅛
33¼	22½	AHess	1b	3.8	9	1257	26⅝	26	26	−½
73	52⅞	AHes pf	3.50	5.9		94	59	58¼	58⅝	+⅛
19¾	9	AmAir	.40	3.1	4	1917	13⅜	12¾	13	−⅛
9¼	3¼	AmAir wt				156	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	+¼
22⅝	19⅝	AAir pf	2.18	11.		34	20⅛	19⅞	20	
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b	8.0	7	72	15	14¾	15	+⅛
53	37⅝	ABrnds	4	7.8	7	272	51⅛	48¾	51	+1⅞
25½	22⅛	ABrd pf	1.70	7.2		3	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+⅜
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20	3.5	8	225	35⅛	34½	34⅝	−½
20½	13⅛	ABldM	.70	4.8	7	23	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
43⅝	34⅝	AmCan	2.80	7.6	6	84	37⅛	36⅞	36¾	
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				16	3¾	3½	3½	−¼
45⅛	16⅝	ACredt	1.30	3.0	10	15	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	−⅛
32⅞	22⅝	ACyan	1.50	5.9	8	200	25⅞	25½	25½	−⅛
13¼	8	AmDistl			278	21	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	−⅜
36	22⅝	ADT	1.08	4.5	9	110	24	23¾	23⅞	
15	14⅛	ADul pf	.84a	5.8		5	14½	14½	14½	
24½	20⅝	AElPw	2.18	9.7	9	436	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	
40⅝	27¾	AmExp	1.60	5.1	7	737	31¾	31⅛	31¼	−¼
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60	5.7	5	132	10⅝	10¼	10½	+⅛
23⅝	19	AGlBd	1.96e	9.3		28	21⅜	21	21	−¼
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32	7.8		9	17¼	17	17	−⅛
29¾	21⅝	AGnIns	1	3.7	4	145	27	26⅞	26⅞	+⅛
36¾	27⅞	AGln pf	1.80	5.4		19	33½	33¼	33⅜	
29½	21⅜	AGln pf	.90	3.4		7	26⅞	26¾	26¾	−¼
13	8⅝	AHerltLf	.40	3.7	8	12	10¾	10½	10¾	+¼
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1	6.2	6	365	16¾	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40	5.1	12	2075	27⅞	27⅜	27½	
32¾	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.6	11	516	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	−⅝
13⅛	4¾	AmInvst	.30	3.3	17	37	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
35⅝	17¼	AMI	.40b	2.0	11	457	32¼	29⅝	30¼	−2⅛
7⅛	3⅝	AmMotrs			5	1880	6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
47	36	ANatR	3	8.0	6	113	38	36⅞	37⅜	+⅝
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.2	13	32	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	−⅜
53⅛	32⅝	AStand	2.60	6.0	6	28	43¼	42⅞	43	−¼
9⅝	6	ASteril	.32	4.3	10	169	7½	7¼	7⅜	−⅛
37⅞	28	AmStrs	2.24	6.4	6	33	35½	35	35¼	+1½
64⅝	56⅞	ATT	4.60	7.3	8	1732	63⅛	62⅝	62⅝	−⅛
67¼	59⅞	ATT pf	4	6.1		17	66½	65¾	65¾	+⅛
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf	3.64	8.1		154	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
50¾	44⅞	ATT pf	3.74	8.1		56	46¼	46	46¼	+⅛
13¾	10¼	AWatWk	.84	7.6	5	15	11⅛	11	11⅛	
14½	11⅜	AWat pf	1.25	10.		z120	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
23¼	15½	Ameron	1	5.5	6	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40	3.2	5	8	12¾	12½	12½	
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.6	9	55	32	31⅜	32	+⅜
20⅝	15½	Amfac	1.20	6.4	6	49	18¾	18½	18¾	+⅛
26⅛	12¼	AMIC	.20	.8	10	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
40	24	AMPInc	.60	1.7	14	181	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+¼
16½	12	Ampco	.60	4.1	7	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
19⅞	10⅝	Ampex			12	214	16¾	16	16	−⅜
6⅞	2⅛	AmrepCp			16	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	8.9	12	52	15¾	15¼	15¼	−¼
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72	4.4	8	229	40⅝	39	39	−⅞
31⅝	24¾	AnchrH	1.60	5.3	6	247	31½	29⅞	30⅛	−1⅜
26	18⅝	AndClay	1	4.2	8	35	24¼	23¾	23⅞	−⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	4.7	7	71	6½	6¼	6⅜	
13¼	6¾	Anixter	.32	3.1	7	27	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	−⅛
27¼	7⅞	AnsulCo	.53t	2.0	16	35	27	26⅞	26⅞	+⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.3	12	92	22	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
22½	8¾	ApldDig			10	245	12	11½	11⅝	−¼
49¾	20¾	ApldDig pf	1	3.7		10	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅜
11	3⅞	ApplMg			9	85	9	8	8	−⅞
26⅜	16⅞	ArcataC	.96	4.2	7	156	23½	22½	22⅞	+⅜
27½	25	Arcat pfAwl		8.1		19	27	26⅝	26⅝	−⅜
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	10	351	17½	17	17⅛	−⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnt			7	259	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+1⅛
8¾	4¾	Aristar			6	90	8¾	8¾	8¾	
21⅝	18¾	ArizPS	1.88	8.8	7	168	21⅜	21	21⅜	+⅛
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b	5.2	5	8	11½	11½	11½	−⅛
36⅝	28⅜	ArkLGs	2.20	6.5	8	22	34	33⅞	33¾	+⅛
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty				301	2⅛	2	2	
8¼	5⅝	Armada			12	27	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+¼
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	6.7	5	413	21⅛	20¼	20¼	−1
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.5		3	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	−½
58	51	Armr pf	4.75	8.8		z100	54	54	54	+1¼
21⅜	14¾	ArmstCk	1	5.9	8	371	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	5.0	4	42	24½	23⅞	23⅞	−½
25⅞	15¾	AroCorp	1	5.2	10	35	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+½
23⅝	12	Arvin	1	6.8	5	58	15	14¾	14¾	−⅛
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.0		4	25	25	25	
20¾	13⅝	Asarco	.40	2.3		896	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
35⅞	31	AshlOil	1.60	4.3	7	1884	u38⅜	35¾	36⅞	+1
25⅝	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	9.0	7	72	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
20¾	13	Athlone	1.20	5.7	6	28	u21	20½	21	+¼
23⅞	17⅝	AtCyEl	1.74	8.8	9	25	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
58⅞	43⅛	AtlRich	2.80	4.8	9	1035	u59	57¼	58	−⅞
195	151½	AtlRc pf	3	1.5		4	u198½	196	196	+3
70¼	51¾	AtlRc pf	2.80	4.0		64	u70⅝	70	70	−¼
14⅞	9½	AtlasCp				258	12	10⅝	11⅝	+1⅛
36⅝	23	AutoDta	.52	1.7	15	108	30⅞	30¼	30¼	−½
35	16¾	AvcoCp	1	4.9	2	1054	22	20¼	20½	−1½
70	41	Avco pf	3.20	7.4		3	44½	43	43	−2½
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20	7.6		19	57¼	55	55	−3
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.5	9	30	14¾	14½	14¾	
23⅝	13¾	Avnet	.70	4.3	6	189	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
63	43⅞	Avon	2.60	4.8	15	432	54⅝	53¾	53⅞	−¼
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				44	1½	1⅜	1½	
11⅝	5	Bache	.40a	5.1	5	60	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
35⅝	25½	BakrInt	.44	1.4	11	462	33¼	31⅞	32	−⅝
24⅝	14	BaldwU	1	4.7	5	4	21½	21⅜	21½	
28⅝	18½	BallCp	1.20	5.2	6	6	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	−⅛
71¾	15¾	BallyMf	.10	.2	21	3600	55⅛	51⅛	51⅛	−5½
27⅞	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28	9.1	7	155	25⅜	25	25⅛	
26¼	17⅛	BanCal	.72	3.7	5	25	19¼	18¾	19¼	+¾
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.50	3.7	8	264	14	13½	13½	
31⅝	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	2.7	5	25	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅜
38	29⅞	BnkNY	2.44a	7.2	5	29	33¾	33⅝	33¾	+⅛
17⅞	13⅝	BkofVa	1.04	7.2	5	16	14¾	14¼	14½	
29⅞	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	4.3	7	1258	26	25⅝	25⅝	−½
40	32⅞	BankTr	3	8.7	5	37	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	−¼
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf	2.50	9.6		10	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	−⅞
51⅞	45½	BkTr pf	4.22	9.2		20	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+¼
21⅝	8¼	Banner	.12	1.1	13	46	11	10¾	10¾	−½
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60	6.3	10	21	25¾	25½	25½	
18⅞	10¾	BardCR	.32	2.3	11	177	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	−¾
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.1	7	10	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+⅜
34	15½	BarryW	.72	2.2	12	23	33¼	32¼	32¼	−¾
17⅛	15⅝	BarryW wi				5	17	16¾	16¾	−¼
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80	1.4	58	64	57⅝	57	57	−¼
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.2	9	73	42¾	40½	41	−1½
49¾	32⅝	BaxtTrv	.40	1.0	16	227	42	41½	41½	−⅜
5⅝	2½	BayColP			8	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
22¼	18⅝	BayStG	1.96	10.	7	7	19¼	19¼	19¼	+⅛
10⅝	7⅛	BaykClg	.48	5.1	7	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	−⅛
33¾	24⅝	Bearing	.80	3.0	9	75	27	26⅝	27	+⅞
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.8	9	565	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
58½	48¼	BeatF pf	3.38	6.9		26	49	48⅞	49	+½
24¾	21¾	Beckm	.28	1.1	16	330	u25½	24¾	24⅞	+⅛
41	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.4	12	295	35	34⅝	34⅞	+⅜
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.2	9	626	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	
6	2⅞	Beker				697	4¼	3¾	4⅛	+¼
42	27	BelcoP	1.20a	3.2	5	31	37½	36¾	37¼	+¼
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.5	6	21	22⅝	22¼	22¼	−⅛
8¼	5¾	BeldnH	.36b	5.4	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
23⅝	14⅝	BellHow	.96	6.2	7	94	15½	15⅛	15½	
9⅛	4⅝	BellInd	.12a	1.7	6	96	7½	7¼	7¼	−⅛
55⅝	47⅛	BellCd	4.56	8.6	8	72	53	52⅝	52¾	
24⅝	18½	Bemis	1.40	6.9	6	12	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+⅛
43⅛	32⅝	Bendix	2.56	6.6	6	81	39¾	38¾	38¾	−¾
26⅝	18⅞	BenfCp	1.80	7.6	6	153	24⅛	23½	23⅝	−⅛
51⅞	43	Benef pf	4.30	9.8		2	44	43¾	43¾	−¾
52½	43	Benef pf	4.50	10.		z300	44½	44½	44½	
28⅞	23½	Benef pf	2.50	10.		z200	25	24¼	25	+⅞
5⅝	2½	BengtB			8	57	3¾	3½	3½	−¼
9⅝	4⅝	BerkeyP			7	32	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅜
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	11	553	27¾	27⅜	27¾	
27⅛	19⅛	BethStl	1	4.3	6	661	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	−¼
40⅞	29	BigThr	.80	2.3	13	60	34¾	34⅛	34¼	−¼
17⅞	14½	Binney	.80	4.7	9	16	17¼	17	17	−⅜
26⅝	17⅛	BisFSL	1	5.0	4	40	20⅛	19⅞	20	+¼
21¾	14⅞	BlackDr	.68	3.6	12	331	19⅝	18⅞	19	
32	16⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.6	6	69	28¼	27½	27¾	−⅜
17⅛	13¼	BlissL	1	6.3	7	15	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	5.4	11	87	25¾	24⅞	25⅛	
24⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.40	6.5	5	209	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	−⅛
9⅝	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.2	7	205	9	8¾	9	+¼
7⅞	4¼	BobbieBr			5	31	5⅝	5½	5½	
78⅞	25⅝	Boeln	1.20a	1.6	12	1972	78	75⅝	76	−1¾
33½	22½	BoiseC	1.25	4.2	6	726	30⅞	29⅝	29¾	+⅛
31⅞	25¼	Borden	1.72	6.6	6	124	26¼	25¾	26	+⅛
34⅝	25⅝	BorgW	2	7.0	5	205	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅜
9⅞	2¾	Bormans			5	8	8	7¾	7¾	−⅛
25⅞	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	10.	8	64	23⅞	23½	23½	−⅛
95½	82	BosE pf	8.88	11.		z100	83¾	83¾	83¾	
12½	10⅝	BosE pr	1.17	11.		20	11	10¾	11	+¼
15⅝	13⅛	BosE pr	1.46	11.		4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
18⅞	9½	Braniff	.36	2.6	6	275	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80	3.0	8	56	27¼	26	26¾	−⅜
31¼	24	BrigSt	1.08	3.9	10	126	27⅝	27	27½	−⅛
40⅝	28	BristM	1.22	3.3	13	254	36⅞	36½	36½	−¼
46½	35½	BristM pf	2	4.7		2	42½	42½	42½	−¼
18⅝	13¾	BritPet	.43e	2.5	8	212	17⅝	17½	17½	−⅛
17⅞	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08	6.0	5	31	u18	17½	18	+½
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.90	9.7	6	16	19⅝	19½	19½	−⅛
23¾	8¾	BwnShp	.80	4.1	6	3	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	+⅜
10¾	7¼	Brown	.30	3.0	6	27	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
30	21¼	BwnGp	1.80	7.1	6	25	25½	25⅜	25½	−¼
16	9½	BwnFer	.60	4.5	10	190	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	−⅜
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.70	4.9	6	490	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	−¼
34¼	27⅞	Brnsw pf	2.40	8.1		3	29¾	29¾	29¾	
29	17⅞	BrushW	1.40	5.2	6	25	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	+⅜
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.8	7	585	18¾	18½	18½	−½
6⅝	5¾	BudgC pf	.60	10.		6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
36⅝	22	BufFo	1.60a	6.1	6	14	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+½

(Continued on Page 9)

New Issue
January 25, 1979

All these notes and bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

KINGDOM OF DENMARK

DM 100,000,000 5¾% Notes due 1985

DM 100,000,000 6½% Bonds due 1989

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED

ORION BANK LIMITED

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

PRIVATBANKEN AKTIESELSKAB

DEN DANSKE BANK af 1871 Aktieselskab

COPENHAGEN HANDELSBANK

R. HENRIQUES JR.

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Andresens Bank A/S
Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K.
Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser
Badische Kommunale Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banco di Roma
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited
Bank Mees & Hope NV
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg Société Anonyme
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque Nordeurope S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque Rothschild
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Bergen Bank
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
Bremer Landesbank
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Chase Manhattan Limited
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Citicorp International Group
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais
Credito Italiano
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers
Delbrück & Co.
Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Faellesbanken for Danmarks Sparekasser Aktieselskab
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank Limited
Hamburgische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited
Georg Hauck & Sohn
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International
Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –
Landesbank Saar Girozentrale
Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower International Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited
McLeod Young Weir International Limited
Merck, Finck & Co.
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International Limited
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
Neue Bank
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nippon European Bank S.A.
Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich
Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Nordic Bank Limited
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
PKbanken
Postipankki
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Salomon Brothers International
Scandinavian Bank Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sparbankernas Bank
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union Bank of Norway Ltd.
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
WestLB Asia Limited
Williams, Glyn & Co.
Wood Gundy Limited
Württembergische Kommunale Landesbank Girozentrale
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 24

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot. Close	Ch'ge Prev
19⅞	8⅛	Wurlitzr	.48	4.2	6	15	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅞	Wyloin	.80	5.9	6	26	13½	13⅜	13½	
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.3	5	104	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
7½	2	Wyly				56	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
— X—Y—Z —										
64	40½	Xerox	2	3.5	10	1221	58¾	57¾	57⅞	— ¾
50⅞	23	XTRA	1.04	3.0	4	45	35⅛	34¼	34½	— ⅝
24¾	10	Yates	.20	1.1	7	6	19¼	19	19	— ¼
21⅞	14¾	ZaleCp	1	6.2	8	92	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
18⅞	10¼	Zapata	.30b	2.4	21	212	13	12½	12½	— ½
17⅞	7½	ZayreCp			5	113	13⅜	12⅞	13	— ⅜
19⅞	11⅛	ZenithR	1	7.0	34	300	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
19½	12½	ZurnInd	.68	4.3	8	79	16½	16	16	

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

New Issue
January 25, 1979

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE PUBLIC CORPORATION
Tokyo, Japan

DM 100,000,000
5½% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1979/1987

under the irrevocable and unconditional guaranty of Japan

Offering Price: 100%
Interest: 5 ½ % p.a., payable on February 1 of each year
Maturity: on February 1, 1987
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A.
Nomura Europe N.V.

Abu Dhabi Investment Company
Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Atlantic Capital Corporation
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banco di Roma
Banco di Roma per la Svizzera
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Bank of Tokyo (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque Rothschild
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Citicorp International Group
Copenhagen Handelsbank
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V.
DB Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Delbrück & Co.
Deutsche Bank Compagnie Financière Luxembourg
Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
European Banking Company Limited
Fuji International Finance Limited
Gefina International Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Greenshields Incorporated
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank Limited
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
E. F. Hutton International N.V.
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Internationale Genossenschaftsbank AG
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Asia
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz - Girozentrale -
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lazard Frères et Cie
Lazard Frères & Co.
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir International Limited
Merck, Finck & Co.
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International Limited
National Bank of Abu Dhabi
New Japan Securities Europe Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited
Nomura Europe GmbH
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Renouf & Co.
Rothschild Bank AG
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Salomon Brothers International
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Società Finanziaria Assicurativa (RAS Group)
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sumitomo Finance International
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gotaverken 8½-87	90¾	91¾
Gould 9¾-83	100	101
GulfWestn 8¼-84	91½	93½
Hamersley 8½-84	94¼	95¼
Home Oil 9½-86	99	100
ICI 8¼-87	92	93
ISE Cnda 9-82	99½	100½
I.U.Overseas 9 93	95¾	96¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	93	95
Kockums 8-83	94¼	95¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	94¾	95¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74	76
Baker 5½-93	103½	105½
Beatrice 6¼-91	104	106
Beatrice 4½-92	89½	91½
Beecham 6¾-92	101½	102½
Boots 6¾-93	89½	90½
Borden 6¾-91	97	99
Borden 5-92	87½	89½

Texas 7½-93	88½	90½
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4¾-82	89	91
WarnLamb 4½-87	76	78
WarnLamb 4¼-88	72½	74½
Xerox 5-88	76	78

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	94.36	89.34
Previous	94.29	89.22

Weekly net asset value

on January 21, 1979

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $66.36

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $48.35

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

London Commodities

London Metals Market

European Gold Markets

January 24, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	234.50	236.10	+6.10
Zurich	233.875	236.375	+6.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	231.80	232.48	+4.40

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Base	Feb.	May	Aug.
235	7.00- 8.00	14.00-15.00	—·—
240	5.50- 6.50	12.00-13.00	—·—
245	3.50- 4.50	10.00-11.00	—·—
250	3.00- 4.00	7.75- 8.75	16.00-17.00
255	2.50- 3.50	6.00- 7.00	13.50-14.50

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

Paris Commodities

Tokyo Exchange

Fuji Bank	337	Mitsui Co.	285
Fuji Photo	712	Mitsukoshi	572
Hitachi	278	Nippon Elec.	307
Honda Motor	502	Sharp	512
C. Itoh	254	Sony Corp	1,720
Japan Air L.	2,850	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,230	Taisho Marine	253
Kao Soap	659	Takeda	546
Kirin Brewery	473	Teijin	142
Komatsu	391	Tokyo Marine	516
Kubota	285	Toray	190
Matsu El. Ind.	710	Toyota	875

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

of

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970

Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1979, $3,500,000 principal amount of its 7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

[illegible]

Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1979, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. on the redemption date, interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after such date.

At the option of the respective holders of bearer Bonds selected for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon may be collected upon presentation at the offices of the following Co-Paying Agents: in Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duché of Luxembourg at the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg S.A., or in Milan, Italy at the principal branch of Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., or in London, United Kingdom at the principal office of S.G. Warburg & Co. Limited, or in Frankfurt, a/M, Federal Republic of Germany at the principal office of Deutsche Bank A.G. Additionally, insurance companies doing business in the Republic of Italy may present for redemption Bonds registered as to principal, which they own, at the principal branch of the Co-Paying Agent in Milan, Italy.

DILLON, READ & CO.
Principal Paying Agent

Dated: January 25, 1979

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.35	2.10
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	259.30
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	91-92	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.40-0.42	0.33
Copper elect., lb	75⅝-77½	63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	6.7800	5.3871
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	.34½-.35	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	6.555	5.025
Gold N.Y., oz	236.10	177.85
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
January 24, 1979	1,000.60 f	901.10 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

January 24, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.78	5.78	5.75	5.75	—.04
Apr	6.02	6.04	6.04	6.00	—.07
May	6.85	6.87	6.76	6.79	—.08
Nov	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.54	

Est. sales: 1,338; sales Tues. 1,767.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	9 13/16 - 9 15/16	3 7/16 - 3 9/16	Par - ⅛	12 ⅞ - 13 ⅛	7 ½ - 7 ¾
2 M.	10 ⅜ - 10 ½	3 9/16 - 3 11/16	Par - ⅛	13 ¼ - 13 ½	7 ¾ - 8
3 M.	10 13/16 - 10 15/16	3 ⅝ - 3 ¾	1/16 - 3/16	13 ½ - 13 ¾	8 ⅛ - 8 ⅜
6 M.	11 ½ - 11 ⅝	4 - 4 ⅛	3/16 - 5/16	14 ⅛ - 14 ⅜	8 ¾ - 9
1 Y.	11 9/16 - 11 11/16	4 ⅛ - 4 ¼	½ - ⅝	13 15/16 - 14 3/16	9 ½ - 9 ¾

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the January 24, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9915	3.983	107.90 *	47.05 *	0.2386	——	6.844 *	118.91 *	36.925 *
Brussels (c)	29.109	58.1227	15.773	6.867	3.4835 *	14.606	——	17.3595	5.6895
Frankfurt	1.8438	3.6863	——	43.57 *	2.209 x	92.62 *	6.336 *	110.02 *	36.07 *
London(z)	1.9995	——	3.69	8.4575	1,668.10	3.98	58.17	3.347	10.224
Milan	835.26	1,668.20	452.32	197.00	——	419.01	28.68	497.50	163.19
Paris	4.23225	8.461	229.57 *	——	5.077 x	212.54 *	14.561 *	252.63 *	82.85 *
Zurich	1.67675	3.35175	90.93005 *	39.62545 *	0.2009	84.1869 *	5.76795 *	——	32.7987 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.1155 ; Escudo: 46.775 ; Greek Dr: 19.125 ; Peseta: 69.595 ; Schilling: 13.495 ; Sw Krona: 4.3485 ; Yen: 197.575 ; Norw. Krone: 5.06 ; Fin Mark: 3.9585 ; Belgian Financial Franc: 29.80 ; Hong Kong $: 4.755 ; Singapore $: 2.1635 ; Canadian $: 84.065 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, January 24, 1979

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	47.15	47.75	47.00	47.70	+1.00
Feb	47.00	47.60	47.00	47.50	+ .70
Apr	45.35	45.60	45.30	45.60	+ .65

Est. sales: 9,422; sales Tues. 5,588.

Total open interest Tues. 24,099, up 403 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	60.25	61.57	60.25	61.57	+2.00
Mar	59.40	60.57	59.40	60.57	+2.00
May	60.20	60.97	60.10	60.97	+2.00
Jul	59.40	61.07	59.40	61.07	+2.00
Aug	58.30	59.95	58.30	59.75	+1.80

Est. sales: 3,321; sales Tues. 5,024.

Total open interest Tues. 11,412, off 109 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Feb	56.65	57.95	56.65	57.80	+1.20
Mar	55.45	55.90	55.45	55.90	+ .60
Apr	51.50	51.80	51.35	51.75	+ .50
May	49.75	50.10	49.70	50.10	+ .30
Sep	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	

Est. sales: 97; sales Tues. 111.

Total open interest Tues. 837, up 39 from Mon.

To Our Readers

Wednesday's futures trading for wheat, corn, oats and soybeans are unavailable for publication in this edition due to storm-related problems in Chicago. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

IMM Futures

January 24, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6060	0.6077	0.6055	0.6073	+0.0029
June	0.6240	0.6253	0.6227	0.6252	+0.0031
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6418 b	+0.0054
Dec	0.6562	0.6570 b	0.6538	0.6570 b	+0.0040
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6675 b	+0.0003
June	0.8419	0.8425	0.8411	0.8422	—0.0007
Sept	0.8440	0.8442	0.8434	0.8442	—0.0010
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5475	0.5482	0.5469 a	0.5474 a	+0.0005
June	0.5581	0.5586	0.5575	0.5575	+0.0005
Sept	0.5690	0.5690	0.5671 a	0.5671 a	+0.0004
Dec	0.5783	0.5783	0.5783	0.5783	+0.0013
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5886	Unch.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

January 24, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Gulf Oil	572,400	23⅞	— ⅛
Tex Util	516,800	19¾	+ ⅛
North Telec	375,900	36½	+3¼
Weyerhsr	368,000	29⅞	+ ½
BallyMfg	360,000	51⅛	—5½
Gard Denv	346,500	29¼	— ½
RalstnPur	328,700	12	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	326,400	25	+ ½
Polaroid	297,500	52⅞	
AetnaLifeC	275,500	41½	+ ¼
DowChem	261,400	28⅛	— ¼
Scott Paper	249,400	16¾	
Citicorp	208,600	23¾	— ⅝
Am Home	207,500	27½	
Grace Co	202,800	26⅛	— ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	31.18	33.08
Advanced	652	957
Volume Up (in millions)	11.84	19.39
Declined	815	515
Volume Down (in millions)	14.98	7.45
Unchanged	398	406
Total Issues	1,865	1,878
New highs	38	36
New lows	11	10

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	846.57	856.81	840.61	846.41	—0.44
20 Trn	217.08	220.25	215.28	217.23	—0.63
15 Util	102.60	103.45	102.17	102.67	—0.10
65 Stk.	285.87	289.31	283.90	285.92	—0.34

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	101.31	99.67	100.16	—0.44
Industrials	112.97	111.14	111.62	—0.57
Utilities	51.18	50.40	50.83	—0.19
Finance	11.81	11.62	11.70	—0.04
Transp.	13.72	13.43	13.56	—0.01

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.48	56.07	56.07	—0.20
Industrials	62.13	61.61	61.61	—0.30
Transp.	44.10	43.81	43.81	—0.03
Utilities	39.25	39.13	39.13	+0.06
Finance	58.16	57.77	57.76	—0.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
January 23	130,808	304,510	527
January 22	126,679	285,964	750
January 19	120,722	259,806	891
January 18	127,245	240,290	517
January 17	126,666	253,059	1,357

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Syntex Corp	125,900	36½	+ ½
Instrum Sys	124,300	1⅜	— ⅛
ResrtIntA	120,500	31½	—1½
ComdrIntl	92,600	17	—1
CoinCmi	77,100	12	+1⅛
HouOilM	59,000	17⅛	— ⅜
LoewsTh wt	49,000	17⅝	— ½
Tubos Mex	43,600	13¾	— ½
GlenDis B	36,700	24	—5⅝
Cornoln	34,500	26⅝	+ ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.03	3.64
Advanced	249	309
Volume Up (in millions)	0.97	1.99
Declined	342	252
Volume Down (in millions)	1.60	1.17
Unchanged	238	265
Total Issues	829	826
New highs	16	16
New lows	3	4

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—38

AshlandOil	GaPac ptwi	OrionCap
Athlone Ind	GiffrdHill	Pac Petrol
AtlRichfl	Hanes Corp	Relian Grp
AtlRch 3pf	JhnMan ptwi	RelGrp pfB
AtlRh 2.80pf	KaisrAlum	RolmCp
Beckman	Kroger Co	Seagram Co
BrockwayGls	LTVCp pfl	StdOilOh
Carlisle	LTV 2.60pf	ToroCo
CessnaAir	Lubrizol	UtahPL
Clark Oil	NCR Corp	Viacom Int
Cyprus Min	Newmont	Wash Steel
GenDynam wi	Newmt pfA	WoodsPetl
Gen Food	North Telec	

NEW LOWS—11

duPnt 3.50pf	Jewelcor	PhEl 7.85pf
Duq 3.75pf	MGM wi	Sta-Rite
Duq 7.20pf	OhEd 7.36pf	UnEl 7.44pf
GTFl pfB	PennCent	

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.30
Albert Heijn	124.40
Algembank	374.50
Amrobank	79.60
A'Dam Rub	63.00
Fokker	27.10
Heineken	95.20
H.V.A.	48.00
Hoogovens	33.70
K.L.M.	122.00
Nat. Nedder	113.90

London

Gt Un St	3.08
Guinness	1.67
Hawker-Sidd	2.16
Hudson Bay	$12⅝
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.53
Imps	0.86
Marks & Spen.	0.94
Metal Box	3.06
Nichols	0.84
Plessey	1.09
Rand Mines	0.48
Rank Org.	2.48
Royal Dutch	47⅝
Bowater	1.73
BAT Ind.	2.81
Brit.-Oxyg	0.69
Brit. Pet	8.88
Burmah	0.88
Cadbury Sc.	0.52
Chartered	1.41
Courtaulds	1.10
De Beers D	4.53
Decca Rec	4.10
Distillers	2.06
Dunlop	0.63
E Mus Ind	1.38
GEC	3.13
Free St Ged	23 ⅝
GKN	2.46
Glaxo Gp	4.87
Gold Fields	1.90

Paris

Thomson	240.50
Usinor	11.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,200
Buehrle	2,505
B Doveri	1,680
Cib Geigy	1,170
Cr Suisse	2,250
Fisher	600
HofRochN	7,075
Nestle	3,298
Sandoz	4,010
Ste B. Suisse	365
Sulzer	2,615
U.B. Suisse	3,145

French Retail Prices Advance 9.7% in '78

PARIS, Jan. 24, (IHT) — France's inflation rate last year rose to 9.7 percent with a December increase in retail prices of 0.5 percent, the Finance Ministry announced today. Economics Minister Rene Monory said that he hoped inflation this year would drop to below 9 percent but that oil price increases scheduled during 1979 made an earlier target of below 8 percent difficult to reach.

The 1978 inflation figure compared with 9 percent for the previous year. The retail price index for December, based on 1970 equals 100, increased to 207.8, from 206.8 in November and was up from 189.4 a year earlier.

Citicorp Eurobond Priced

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — Citicorp International Finance Corp.'s $A15 million Eurobond was priced at 99½ today, carrying an 11 percent coupon, as originally planned, and a five year maturity with an option to renew for a further five years.

Burroughs Ups Dividend

DETROIT, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — Burroughs Corp. announced today it raised the quarterly dividend to 50 from 40 cents a share, payable May 7, to holders on record Apr. 4.

AMEX Trading Closing Prices January 24

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅝	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.1	8	5	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	APS	.36	3.9	7	13	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	ATI				7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17¾	7	AVC				6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.2	10	39	26½	26	26	— ⅜
7⅛	3⅛	AZL			40	12	4⅜	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AZL pf	.48	9.6		22	5¼	5	5	+ ⅜
3	1½	AcmePr				1	2	2	2	
17¼	7¾	AcmeU	.30	2.6	13	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Action				5	3⅛	3	3	
14⅝	6⅛	ActonCp	.24b	2.4	7	21	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
15¼	6⅜	AdamR	.12	.9	11	84	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ½
24⅞	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.1	18	41	19	18¼	18½	+ ¼
2⅝	1½	AegisCp			6	43	2	2	2	
18¾	9½	AeroFlo	.30g	2.3	5	114	13	12⅞	12⅞	
7⅝	2	Aeronca			13	97	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5⅝	AffilCap	.10e	1.7	7	25	6	6	6	+ ⅛
8	5¼	AffilHsp	.24	4.1	7	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.8	9	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	AllerSix	.32	4.6	5	5	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
8	3⅝	AlskAir	.20r	3.6	3	40	5⅝	5½	5½	
4⅞	2⅝	AlboW	.10e	2.2	10	1	4½	4½	4½	
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	2.7	7	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
22	10	AllegCp	wt			2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
8½	2	AllegA	wtO			21	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅛	AllegA	wtN			23	¼	3-16	3-16	—1-16
47½	26	AllgA pf	3	9.4		1	32	32	32	
8¼	1⅜	AlldArt				168	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	4⅛	AlmvSt	.20e	3.4	5	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
9¼	3⅞	Alphaln	.05e	.7	9	16	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
11½	7⅛	Altamil	.32e	3.0	4	4	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
2	⅝	AltecCp			28	42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
8¾	5⅛	Altec pf				5	7¼	7	7¼	+ ½
19⅝	12	AllerFd	.50	3.2	6	3	15½	15½	15½	
[illegible]										

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices January 24, 1979

[illegible]					

Total sales 4,801,438 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices January 24, 1979

[illegible]					

Total sales 538,936 shares.

CLAIRE STERLING ON ITALIAN POLITICS.
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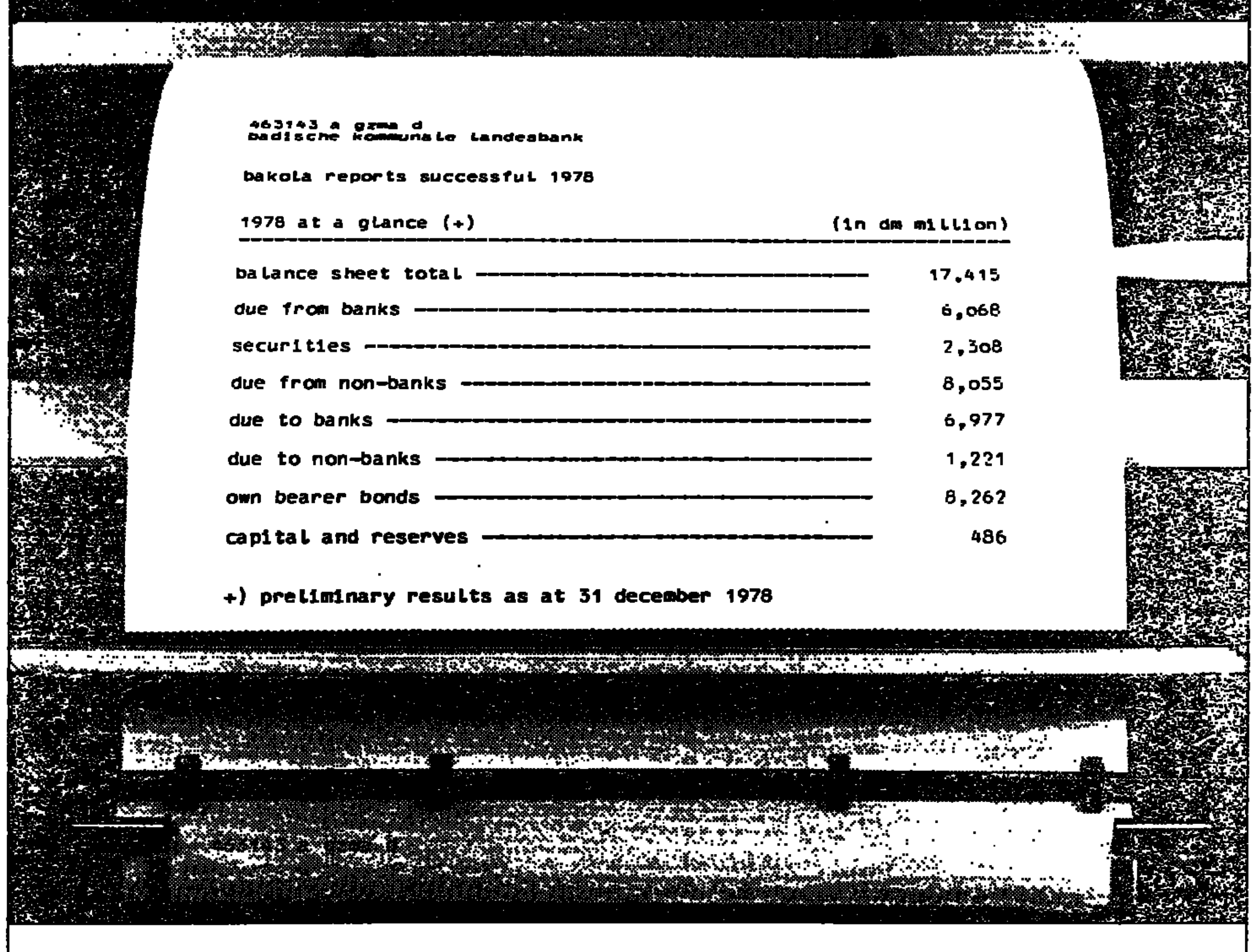
A Successful 1978


463143 a gzma d
badische kommunale landesbank
bakola reports successful 1978
1978 at a glance (+) (in dm million)
balance sheet total 17,415
due from banks 6,068
securities 2,308
due from non-banks 8,055
due to banks 6,977
due to non-banks 1,221
own bearer bonds 8,262
capital and reserves 486
+) preliminary results as at 31 december 1978

Badische Kommunale Landesbank (BAKOLA), one of Southwest Germany's leading banks, achieved good results in 1978. The balance sheet total grew from DM 16.4 billion to DM 17.4 billion, an increase of 6.3%. Together with domestic loans and securities business, lending to foreign financial institutions and government entities contributed substantially to this growth.

At year's end, the Bank increased its capital by DM 70 million to DM 350 million.

Our international activities continued to develop favorably in 1978. Already in its first full year of operations, Badische Kommunale Landesbank International S.A. – our wholly-owned Luxembourg subsidiary – turned in remarkable performances in syndicated Euroloans, money market transactions, and Eurobond dealing.

Our subsidiary in Zurich, Forfaitierung und Finanz AG (FFZ), strengthened in particular its market position in non-recourse export financing (à forfait).

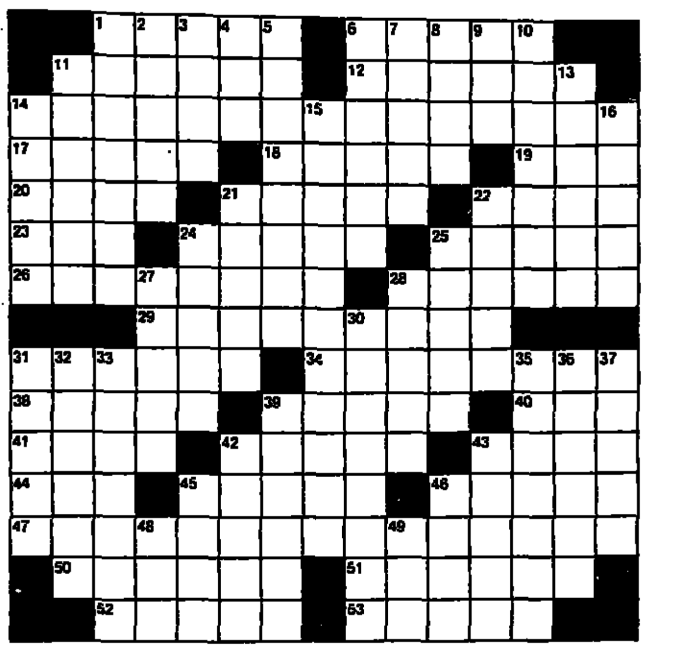
Badische Kommunale Landesbank is a regional universal bank headquartered in Mannheim. As central bank of Baden's 69 Sparkassen, we are linked to Germany's powerful network of savings banks.

For further information, just contact:
Badische Kommunale Landesbank – Girozentrale – Augusta Anlage 33, D-6800 Mannheim 1 (West Germany)
Telephone: (0621) 458 537

BADISCHE
KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK
GIROZENTRALE

Badische Kommunale Landesbank · D-6800 Mannheim 1
(West Germany)

CROSSWORD
By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Storage area
6 Gem
11 Waterway
12 Pros
14 Issue
17 Lover
18 Orchestra members
19 Marvin of movies
20 Chemical endings
21 Charbroil
22 Electrified
23 Cool cat's cry
24 Shopper's concern
25 —— up (estimated)
26 Footnote marker
28 Hocus-pocus
29 Provisional
31 Adorn
34 Distress
38 Youthful time
39 Solomon and Socrates
40 "Tell me —— in mournful numbers . . ."
41 Toques
42 Led the way
43 Bartók
44 Ides, to Italians
45 Gulf of Aqaba port
46 Knightly apparel
47 Discusses the issue, at last
50 Continued
51 Brings out
52 Connery et al.
53 Makes an incised mark

DOWN

1 Food
2 Porter products
3 Broz
4 "—— on parle . . ."
5 Middle-of-the-roader
6 Gewgaw
7 Utopian
8 Pugilist Willard
9 Pick
10 Employ
11 As —— possible
13 To any known extent
14 Late Louis from Louisiana
15 Very nimble
16 In want
21 Broad smiles
22 Compare
24 Kind of relations
25 Puts aside
27 Visored caps
28 Axed
30 In concert
31 Moral code
32 Grassland
33 Early
35 Ill-wishers
36 Lawmakers
37 Inaugurate
39 Houses of fashion
42 Alpinist's spike
43 Out of dough
45 This, in Mexico
46 G.I. mail drops
48 Chemical ending
49 Daughter of Augustine St. Clare

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Overcast	MADRID	8	46	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	0	32	Snow	MIAMI	22	72	Cloudy
ANKARA	1	34	Overcast	MILAN	3	37	Fog
ATHENS	13	55	Rain	MONTREAL	—11	12	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—17	1	Mist
BELGRADE	9	48	Overcast	MUNICH	1	34	Snow
BERLIN	0	32	Overcast	NEW YORK	6	43	Rain
BRUSSELS	0	32	Snow	NICE	11	52	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	—1	30	Mist	OSLO	—5	23	Snow
BUDAPEST	1	34	Mist	PARIS	3	37	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Overcast	PRAGUE	2	36	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	—3	27	Snow	ROME	14	57	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Overcast	SOFIA	5	41	Mist
DUBLIN	2	36	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	—5	23	Snow
EDINBURGH	2	36	Snow	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	11	52	Mist	TEL AVIV	14	57	Overcast
FRANKFURT	2	36	Cloudy	TOKYO	8	46	Mist
GENEVA	4	39	Snow	TUNIS	18	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—13	9	Snow	VIENNA	0	32	Rain
ISTANBUL	8	46	Overcast	WARSAW	0	32	Mist
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Showers	WASHINGTON	13	55	Rain
LISBON	9	48	Rain	ZURICH	2	36	Mist
LONDON	—1	30	Mist				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 24, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 748.40
—(d) Conbar	SF 689.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 571.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 736.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.29
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.92
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.82
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.42
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.94*
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.93*
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.34
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.87
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.34
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 295.50
—(d) Canasec	SF 401.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 54.75
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 69.25
—(d) Ussec	SF 403.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 113.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 21.90
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 71.10
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.79
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$61.46
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.15
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 55.64
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$ 14.77
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.76
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.57
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 16.09
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 54.53
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.33
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.35
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 6.98
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$87.38
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.59
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438,GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF341.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 304.50
ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.87
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,315.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 936.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 320.00
—(d) Intervalor	SF 49.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 417.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 227.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.00
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 72.75
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 21.00
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 63.25
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 64.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 121.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 99.25
—(d) Globinvest	SF 54.75
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 76.50
—(d) Romatac-Invest	SF 246.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 129.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 205.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.50
—(d) Europafonds	DM 25.55
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.80
—(d) Unirenta	DM 38.30
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 61.10

Other Funds

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.22
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.35
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 126.20
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.19
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 11.24
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,376.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$ 182.06
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 3.14
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 911.59
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 8.05
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$15.22
(w) D.G.C.	$ 47.81
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 16.29
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.59
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,136.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,100.43
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 191.84
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,563.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 58.14
(d) Fonditalia	$ 11.99
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.55
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.74
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 255.21
(I) H.O.I.T. Habet	$ 30.50
(d) Icofund	$ 11.01
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 107.16
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 109.72
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.30
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 150.18
(w) Interselex Pac. Fund	FB 6,950.00
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 22.85
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.53
(d) Investa DWS	DM 37.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.59
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.32
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 66.43
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 45.31
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,509.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 72.19
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 39.01
(I) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$ 42.68
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.18
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.95
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.68
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.88
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 20.69
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.27
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.31
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 66.99
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 30.29
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,902.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 824.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.62
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.31
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 77.85
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 15.34
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 98.70
(w) Soros Fund	$ 586.85
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 48.35
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 66.36
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 38.25
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.97
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 2.75
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 104.13
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 11.03
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.63
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 447.99
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 11.61
(w) Worldwide Securites	$ 68.53
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,348.69

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS

I HAVE EXCITING NEWS FOR YOU...
NORMALLY I BRING YOUR DINNER IN FROM THAT DIRECTION, RIGHT?
TONIGHT I'M BRINGING IT IN FROM THIS DIRECTION!
WHEE!!

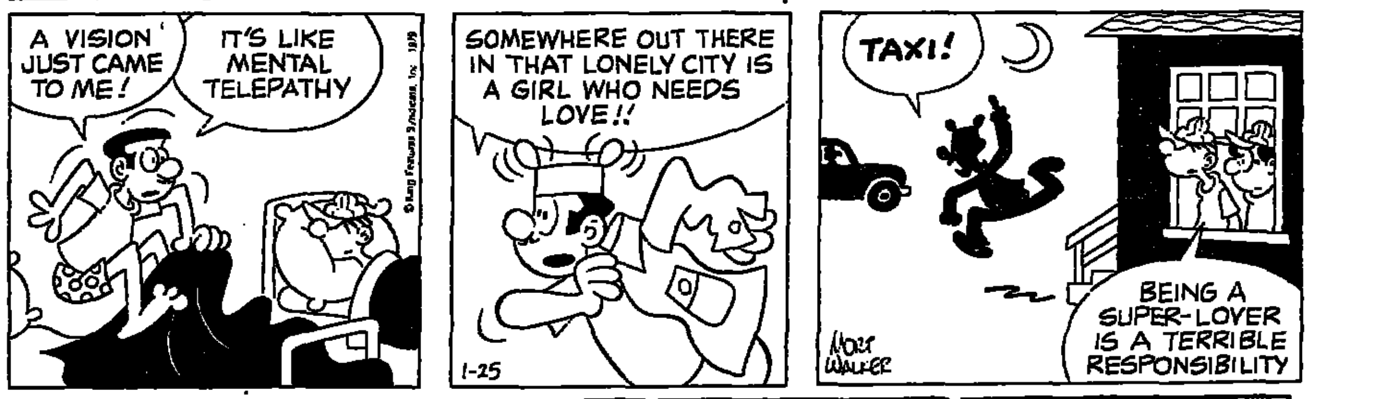
B.C.

I RESOLVE TO BE MORE TOLERANT TO POOR NAIVE SLOBS.
HI, GOOD SMELLING PERSON.
THIS HAS ALL THE MAKINGS OF A FUN YEAR.

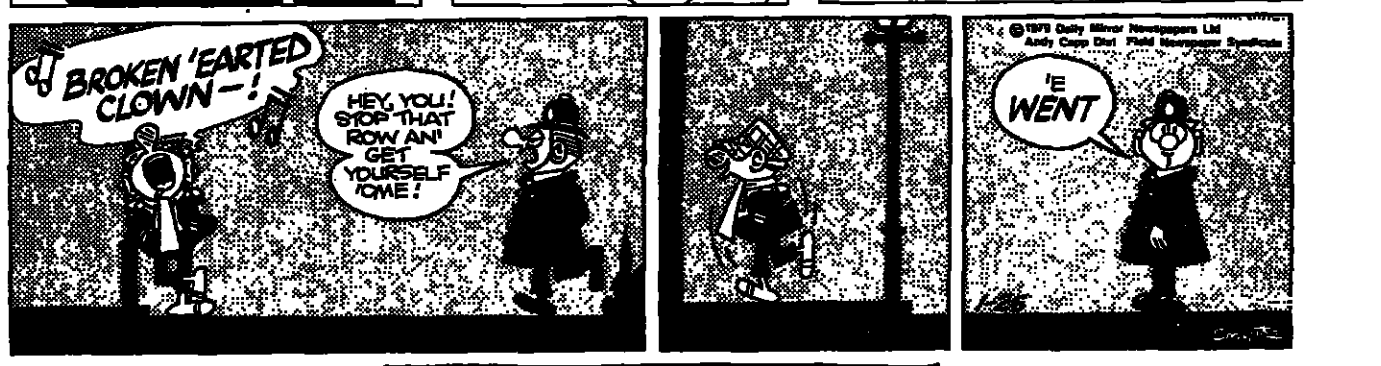
BLONDIE

DO YOU ENJOY DELIVERING MAIL, MR. BEASLEY?
SURE—ALL US POSTMEN DO
WHAT ABOUT WHEN IT RAINS, SLEETS AND SNOWS?
WE'RE TRYING TO MAKE THOSE LEGAL HOLIDAYS

BEETLE BAILEY


A VISION JUST CAME TO ME!
IT'S LIKE MENTAL TELEPATHY
SOMEWHERE OUT THERE IN THAT LONELY CITY IS A GIRL WHO NEEDS LOVE!!
TAXI!
BEING A SUPER-LOVER IS A TERRIBLE RESPONSIBILITY

ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

MONEY IS GETTING VERY TIGHT!
IT ONLY TOOK ME SEVENTEEN SECONDS TO GET A NEW WAGON LOAN, THANKS TO MUTUAL TRUST
THAT MUST BE SOME BANK!
—WHAT BANK—I BORROWED IT FROM MY MOTHER

REX MORGAN

I TRIED TO GET SYLVIA AT THE HOSPITAL! SHE'S APPARENTLY GONE A.W.O.L..!
DON'T THEY KNOW WHERE SHE WENT? DID SHE GO HOME?
MEANWHILE
YOU'RE ON THE WRONG BUS FOR THAT ADDRESS, MISS! I'LL GIVE YOU A TRANSFER FOR THE 'C' BUS! GET ON THAT AND ASK THE DRIVER WHERE YOU SHOULD GET OFF!

RIP KIRBY

LEFTY, YOU STOLE MY TINKLE-BELLS AND GAVE 'EM TO THAT PHONY BLONDE, DYNAMITE DORIAN!
I DON'T KNOW WHO OR WHAT YOU'RE TALKING ABOUT, FLAME...
DYNAMITE? WHEN HONEY THROWS HERSELF INTO A PART SHE DOESN'T FOOL AROUND!
MAYBE THIS CANNON OF YOURS WILL HELP YOU REMEMBER, LEFTY.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

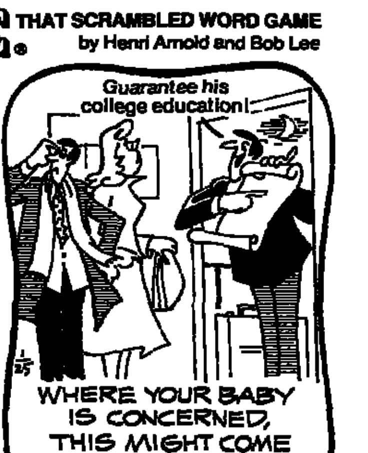
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALTEM

LITTE

FAERRY

BASURD


Guarantee his college education!
WHERE YOUR BABY IS CONCERNED, THIS MIGHT COME TO MIND!

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RAVEN BILGE KINDLY LIMPID
Answer: Could be a problem when the car stops—PARKING

DENNIS THE MENACE

"IT'S A GOOD THING YOU CAN'T CATCH COLD FROM HEARIN' PEOPLE TALK ABOUT IT!"

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BOOKS

THOUGHTS IN A DRY SEASON

By Gerald Brenan. Cambridge University Press. 177 pp. $14.95.

Reviewed by V.S. Pritchett

THERE is a moment in the old age of a writer when he finds the prospect of one more long haul in prose intimidating and when he claims the right to make utterances. We grow tired of seeing our experience choked by the vegetation in our sentences. We opt for the pithy, the personal, and the unapologetic. For years we have had a crowd of random thoughts waiting on our doorstep, orphans or foundlings of the mind that we have not adopted: the moment of the aphorism, the epigram, the clinching quotation has come. So, in his 80s, Gerald Brenan has sat in his Spanish house, ignoring the fame that has gathered around him as the unique interpreter of Spanish history, politics and literature, his energetic past as a sort of scholar-gypsy in Europe, Morocco, his previous hopes as a poet and novelist, and his interest as a confessional biographer, and has set about polishing his *pensees* in this miscellany which he has called dismissively "Thoughts in a Dry Season." (Dry is the wrong word: the juices are very active in him.)

Brenan has always been a man of vast reading in many languages, interested in everything from religion, politics, literature, men, women, animals, down to flowers, trees, birds and insects: he has lived for inquiry and discovery. Although he left school young and is innocent of the university, he cannot be called an autodidact. Greek and Latin came easily to him, he is not a dogmatic "knower" but, as he says, a "learner," and he has had the advantage of rarely having reviewed a book or given a lecture. A chair has not allured him. None of his sayings is therefore a regurgitation.

Since Brenan, or Don Geraldo as the Spaniards call him, has been my closest friend for the last 40 years, I cannot look at the present volume with detachment. I have sat by his blazing wood fire in his Spanish house listening to him talk this book into existence.

Sudden Darts

He is an egoist, a performer, who invites one into the upper air of his fantasies and insights. He is one of the excited conversationalists who at once defines and transforms the people, places, and ideas that have set him off. If he is an encyclopedia, it is an encyclopedia that has wings. I have often wished I could transcribe his manner of conversation, his sudden darts into some preposterous item of sexual news, his pleasant malice, the jokes that enliven the quirks of learning and his powers of generalization, but the thing escapes me. But now, in the epigrams and discursive entries in this book, I hear his voice.

How does Brenan talk, what is his manner? Here it all is. This is Brenan, any day, on his terrace or by the fire or talking his way up Spanish paths, passing from village to village, switching, for example, from the idea that no village loves the next village, but only the next village but one, and that this may have its roots in Arab habit, to expounding on the cultivation of plants, the habits of birds, the moral and social influences of architecture, the problems of abstract art, T.S. Eliot's deficiency in historical sense, the nature of pretty girls, the ups and downs of sexual life, the phases of marriage, the patterns of theology, the difference between the nature of the poet and the prose writer. Things are things and events are events, and he knows all about them, but they suddenly take off and become ideas and then become part of the flow of historic instances before they drop into some comical anecdote.

He has arranged his utterances in groups. He has invented a terse Chinese sage, Ying Chu. In his talking life topics will run from one to another and we shall have scarcely time to agree or disagree. Here I shall note varieties of his manner, remembering that what may sound dogmatic and like a sharp military order — for there is something of the curt soldier in him — is really put forward as a question he invites us to dispute:

"Most of our personal opinions lie on the board like iron filings. But pass the magnet of a strong emotion over them and they will change overnight and point in the opposite direction."

On Love:

". . . making love to a girl for the first time can be like going into a dark room and fumbling for the electric switch. Only when a man has found it will the light come full on."

On religion he is a moderate skeptic. He does not care for utilitarianism. He is not a humanist because he does not feel "Man is a sufficiently noble animal to be given absolute power over his destiny." He needs authority:

"What authority I do not know but my need has made me a fellow traveler of the religions, though I shall get out of their bus several stations before the end."

The entries become longer when he moves to literature. He looks at Stendhal ("an amateur among professionals"), Balzac, Flaubert, Henry James, Quevedo, Italo Svevo — a talking author very close to him, indeed I often confuse my friend with him — Jane Austen and even P.G. Wodehouse, Gongora and many other poets, and each paragraph contains a startling *aperçu*. His writing, like his conversation, has the glancing quality of something rapt and yet prolonged. His afterthoughts are sudden:

"The cliche is dead poetry. English, being the language of an imaginative race, abounds in cliches, so that English literature is always in danger of being poisoned by its own secretions."

Whereas French writing — until "Sartre eroded the language" — relied on the precision of its syntax. All the same:

So one listens to Brenan's talk for its vivacity and for the extraordinary breadth of its interests. In one section he amuses himself by bringing in his imaginary Chinese sage to whom modern rulers, from Hitler onward, come to ask advice. The troubled Nixon asks whether there is any chance of being born again in another life in which he could fulfill his potentialities. The sage reminds him that if he is reborn he will find that billions of others will be reborn — "including all your compatriots" — and suggests he will cease to be tormented by this craving for immortality if he reflects on this, before breakfast.

Brenan ends by cursing the critics of poetry who insist on "explicating." He is no sentimentalist. He is always exacting. Be careful: if he is drawing his portrait he may be drawing yours. It will be sharp and yet you will be enlarged by his fantasy.

British author and critic V.S. Pritchett's latest work is "Selected Stories."

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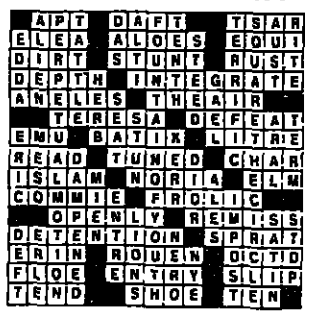
Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE
By Alan Truscott

On the deal shown, West had the opportunity to use a rare convention, and when the smoke cleared he regretted having used it.

Over the opening bid of one spade, West bid three spades, a jump cue-bid that has a special meaning for many expert pairs. It requests partner to bid three no-trump if he has a stopper in the enemy suit.

Superficially, this was an ideal hand for the convention, for East was able to bid three no-trump, thus reaching an unbeatable game. However, South boldly bid four hearts, which his partner corrected to four spades. East doubled with considerable confidence, but the result was a disappointment to him.

The key to the defense is for East to lead a round of trumps at an early stage. The simplest way to achieve this was for West to shift to a club at the second trick after winning with the diamond king, but not unnaturally he led a second high diamond. East threw the club jack, and the declarer made a key play by throwing his club queen.

There was now no way to beat the contract. West led his remaining high diamond and South ruffed. He then cashed the heart ace and set about to cross-ruff. When he ruffed a heart at the ninth trick with dummy's last trump, East had nothing but trumps in his hand.

South still had A-K-10 of spades and was able to make them all by leading a club from the dummy. East ruffed with an honor, and South overruffed. He then exited with his last heart, and East had to win and lead from his remaining honor into South's A-10 combination.

It would have required a remarkable inspiration by East to defeat the contract after his partner had led a diamond to the second trick. If he had ruffed his partner's winner, he could have forced South to overruff to prevent a trump lead. Then South would have played hearts, ruffing the second round in dummy and leadding the diamond jack.

Again, East would have to be alert and ruff, preventing the discard of the club queen. Once more South would overruff and ruff a heart, but he would have no way to prevent East from killing the last trump in the dummy.

NORTH
♠753
♡5
◊J75
♣987532

WEST
♠—
♡Q4
◊AKQ109643
♣K64

EAST
♠QJ84
♡KJ632
◊8
♣AJ10

SOUTH (D)
♠AK10962
♡A10987
◊2
♣Q

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	3♠	Pass	3NT
4♡	Pass	4♠	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond king.

Trade Comes First

Kuhn Restricts Carew Bidding

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (UPI) — The bidding war for Rod Carew took another twist yesterday when the baseball commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, said he would not permit any more teams to negotiate with the Minnesota Twins' star until they can first satisfy the team's owner, Calvin Griffith, in a deal for the seven-time American League batting champion.

"If, and when, a team puts a trade on the table for Carew then the commissioner will review the players and, or, money involved and decide whether the clubs can proceed," said a spokesman for the commissioner's office. "He wants to see the horse before the cart, not vice-versa."

That edict rubbed the New York Yankees' president, Al Rosen, the wrong way and Rosen answered Kuhn at a press conference.

"The Yankees will abide by the commissioner's decision," said Rosen, "but we feel that one team [California] has had an unfair advantage in negotiation with Carew. One club has reached agreement with him and that's to the detriment of the other 12 clubs.

Advantage to Angels

"This is the way it should have been all along. We were prevented from talking to Carew until we got permission from the commissioner. Only one club, the Angels, received that permission and they've reached a contract agreement with Carew and his agent.

"I find we're at a definite disadvantage now. Buzzie [Bavasi, the Angels' general manager] knows what he has to do to make the deal. We're just getting our foot in the door. Other clubs might feel the same way we do."

Bavasi, never known for his diplomacy, was short in his reply:

"I guess George Steinbrenner [the Yankees' owner] won't let Al Rosen run the Yankees so now he wants to run the Angels."

Even if the Yankees should come up with a deal that Griffith likes, there is no guarantee the commissioner will approve it. Kuhn, who is worried about the imbalance in baseball being created by free agency, has stepped in and vetoed trades before because he felt they were "not in the best interests of baseball."

Carew, 33, wanted to go to the Angels and had reached a verbal agreement on a contract with them, but Griffith balked because he did not like the players offered him by California. The Angels were willing to part with third baseman Dave Chalk, outfielder Ken Landreaux and either of two pitchers, Dyar Miller or Ken Brett, plus $400,000 for Carew.

But the Twins insisted on third baseman Carney Lansford instead of Chalk and that's when the deal collapsed.

No to the Giants

The Twins have been trying to trade Carew since the end of the season or risk losing him as a free agent after next season. They thought they had a trade made with the San Francisco Giants in December, but Carew, who has veto power over any deals, turned it down.

A newspaper report in Minneapolis suggested that Kuhn was trying to prevent the Yankees from talking to the Twins because he felt the world champions were already too powerful. However, a spokesman for the commissioner's office denied this was true.

Early reports had the Yankees offering the Twins first baseman Chris Chambliss, second baseman Brian Doyle, pitcher Dick Tidrow and outfielder Juan Beniquez for Carew, but apparently this was not done officially.

Rosen said that he plans to talk to Minnesota about a deal immediately. "We have no recourse, to my knowledge," he said.

What to Call the Horse

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT) — Steve Cady had an interesting piece in the paper the other day about the naming of racehorses, which is sometimes more frustrating than betting on them.

Back in the early 1940s an oil zillionaire named William Helis struck the racing establishment dizzy by paying the undreamed-of figure of $66,000 for a yearling son of Blenheim II from a man named Risk. The Jockey Club registry, which has non-negotiable authority over the naming of thoroughbreds, rejected so many proposed names for the animal that Helis vowed he would register him as Unnamed Colt.

If he actually applied for that name it was rejected, too, probably on the ground that if the steed raced as a 5-year-old he would have to be rechristened Unnamed Horse. As a last resort, the Greek-American owner dipped into ancient history and came up with Pericles, which was approved. Pericles was a magnificent chestnut much admired by horseplayers, who pronounced him "Pair-ickles," but it turned out that he had a flaw: he couldn't beat a fat man from here to 42d Street.

Speaking of Pair-ickles, a monograph could be written on the American horseplayer's whimsical handling of horses' names. There used to be an honest old stager named Russia campaigning around New York. For reasons that were never made clear, $2 bettors at Aqueduct and Jamaica referred to him as "Roo-see-uh," with the accent on the second syllable.

Cady listed the conditions laid down by the Jockey Club for naming a horse: (1) the name must contain no more than 18 characters, counting spaces; (2) it must not duplicate the name of any horse that has been racing or in stud within the last 15 years and must not duplicate the name of any famous horse regardless of time, except that a gelding's name may be used again three years after his death; (3) it must not be a trade name; (4) it must not offend against propriety or good taste.

Writing on the same subject, the late Joe Palmer added a rule: it must not catch the registrar of the Jockey Club when he is swamped with work. That's how the registrar is now, for the office at 300 Park Avenue has just received applications for names for something like 25,000 horses that became 2 years old on Jan. 1. Owners are advised to submit from three to six names for each horse, so the registrar has at least 100,000 names on his desk.

100 Per Cent Pure Meat

As Steve Cady pointed out, the proscription of trade names is defied fairly often. Steven mentioned horses named Flick Your Bic, Go Big Mac, Go Ronald McDonald and Go Quarter Pounder. There was a horse with the pedestrian name of Linmold that won the Santa Anita Handicap when that was one of the few $100,000 races in the world. He was owned by the proprietor of the L.I. Nelson Molding Co.

"The ideal name," Joe Palmer wrote, "is one which means something, even if not much, is reasonably euphonious, has a touch of color to it and keeps you in mind of the breeding of the animal." Graded on this basis, Joe's favorite was Singing Wood by Royal Minstrel-Glade. It charmed him because "singing wood" was the Anglo-Saxon name for a harp.

On somewhat the same grounds, a name that got top marks here was Hash. He was by Questionnaire out of Delicacy. Any admirer of Lewis Carroll had to like Snark, a son of Boojum.

Name Not Worth a Dam

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt gives more thought than most owners to naming horses, and gets livelier results. Even he has had his problems with the Jockey Club, though.

"I had a brood mare named Pansy," he said one day, "and because of the implications of that word I had to ignore the dam when I was naming her foals. For example, she had a colt by Shut Out, so I called him Social Outcast. She had a foal by Questionnaire that I named Query. Just ignoring the dam, you see."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
IY Islanders	31	6	9	71	214	119
IY Rangers	26	15	5	57	192	159
'hiladelphia	22	15	11	55	158	145
Jlonta	25	19	4	54	191	165

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
hicago	16	21	8	40	135	161
'ancouver	16	25	6	38	145	180
olorado	10	31	7	27	134	197
t. Louis	10	32	7	27	140	219

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
'ontreal	31	9	7	69	193	120
'ittsburgh	19	19	8	46	163	159
os Angeles	19	21	6	44	167	164
/ashington	14	26	7	35	154	204
etroit	9	25	13	31	140	173

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
oston	30	10	7	67	197	146
oronto	20	19	8	48	151	149
uffalo	18	16	11	47	151	146
'innesota	16	23	6	38	142	160

Tuesday's Result

'ontreal 6, St. Louis 3

NHL Leaders

	G	A	Pts
rottier, NYI	33	45	78
afleur, Mon	32	41	73
acMillan, Atl	22	48	70
ionne, LA	34	34	68
ossy, NYI	37	29	66
houinard, Atl	28	38	66
illies, NYI	19	43	62
ederko, StL	17	45	62
otvin, NYI	20	39	59
iddleton, Bos	20	35	55

Roulette
Blackjack
Casino
WIESBADEN
RESTAURANT - BAR

United Press International

Mortified because he missed a game point in the Indoor Tennis Championships in Philadelphia, Ilie Nastase hides his face in his shirt. He recovered and defeated Deon Joubert, 6-4, 6-4.

Unknown Noll Makes A Name for Himself

By Dave Anderson

MIAMI, Jan. 24 (NYT) — Now that his Pittsburgh Steelers had won the Super Bowl for the third time, Chuck Noll mentioned that he planned to take a few days off. Then he was asked what he would do on those days off. "Hide," he said.

That won't be easy anymore. For much of the last decade, Noll has been the National Football League's best unknown coach. All the other big names had an image. Tom Landry was the computer. Don Shula was the jaw. And before them, Vince Lombardi was the roar. But even when the Steelers won two previous Super Bowl games, Noll was the unknown.

Some people called him Chuck Knox, some misspelled his name as Chuck Knoll — but they won't anymore. Noll is the winner now, the first coach with three Super Bowl rings after the 35-31 victory over the Dallas Cowboys on Sunday.

Six-Point Recognition

One reason for his success is that he has never let his ego get in his way, as some coaches do. He's content to let his players have the headlines. But inside, Noll's ego flashed, as it must with all men.

Not long before the Steelers went to training camp last summer, he was asked to select the NFL's best current coach, with himself excluded from consideration, as part of a poll of all the coaches.

He mumbled and grumbled and finally reneged by naming Paul Brown, his coach two decades earlier in his years as a messenger guard with the Cleveland Browns.

"Why did you cop out?" he was asked later.

"I'm not going to promote another coach," he said.

But say this for Noll: He has never promoted himself. In his decade with the Steelers, his only headlines developed when he used the phrase "criminal element" after Lynn Swann, his star receiver, was nearly decapitated by George Atkinson of the Oakland Raiders during the 1976 season.

That provoked a court trial in which Noll acknowledged that some of his Steelers might also be included in the phrase.

Mostly, though, Noll speaks to newsmen in bland cliches that have contributed to his image as the unknown coach.

Last week here a mimeographed sheet was titled, "Notes from Chuck Noll's press conference," *with nothing below it*.

But in dealing with the Steeler front office and the players, Noll is not bland. He is serious, almost scholarly.

He also is thorough and firm. All those attributes impressed Dan Rooney, now the club president, when the Steelers were searching for a coach 10 years ago.

At the time Joe Paterno of Penn State had turned down a Steeler offer and Noll was the Baltimore Colts' defensive backfield coach under Don Shula. But then the Colts were ambushed by the New York Jets, 16-7, in Super Bowl III.

The next day Rooney met with Noll, who earlier was a defensive line coach for the San Diego Chargers.

"Coming off that Super Bowl upset, Chuck had a reason to be bitter and disappointed," Rooney remembers. "But he never lost his poise. I liked his attitude. I also liked the way he evaluated our team. Everything he told me about our personnel was right on target."

That personnel was a disaster. During the 1969 season, Noll's first as coach, the Steelers had a 1-13 won-lost record. But they had drafted Joe Greene and L.C. Greenwood that year. And in 1970 they got Terry Bradshaw when a coin flip gave them the first choice.

"Chuck kept telling us, 'We're going to be the best, the best, the best,' " Bradshaw has said. "You could see the writing on the wall for the guys who didn't think that way. They're gone. He doesn't want sour apples to mess up the whole barrel."

Noll always knew his football.

At the University of Dayton, he was known as The Pope because he was considered infallible by his teammates.

As a 21st-round draft choice of the Browns, he appealed to Paul Brown as much for his brains as his brawn.

"Chuck could've called the plays without even asking me," Brown has said.

Noll is not all football. On his vacation, he goes to the Florida Keys and dives, sometimes among sharks, explaining, "They're not going to bother you, but you have to conquer that feeling of fear." He is into wines and gourmet food. He also attends the Pittsburgh Symphony with his wife, Marianne, and their 20-year-old son, Chris, a University of Rhode Island student who aspires to be a sportswriter.

But when Noll is preparing for a football game, he is not easily distracted.

The week before the Steelers routed the Houston Oilers, 34-5, for the AFC championship, his wife planned a surprise family party for his 46th birthday. But he arrived home about two hours later than expected.

"Happy birthday," his wife said with a sigh.

Noll wanted to hide that night too.

Israelis Hedge On Cutting Ties To South Africa

TEL AVIV, Jan. 24 (UPI) — The Olympic Committee of Israel has softened its decision to break sports relations with South Africa by saying it will adhere to international sports regulations, the head of the organization said today.

The committee had recommended ending all sports contact with South Africa to ensure participation in the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. The Soviet Union has hinted at complications in allowing Israeli participation because of its sports ties to South Africa.

But, after the committee made its decision known, Education Minister Zvulun Hammer criticized it for taking a "politically significant decision such as this without prior consultation with the government." Israel and South Africa maintain full diplomatic relations.

At a stormy session of the 25-member committee last night, it decided to "operate according to international sports regulations" concerning relations with South Africa, the president of the committee, Yitzhak Ofek, said.

He explained that nearly all international sports federations have cut relations with South Africa because of its apartheid policy. But he said such federations as judo, gymnastics, rugby and fencing still maintain contact with South Africa.

Ofek declined to comment on whether there would be sports matches between Israel and South Africa before the 1980 Olympics.

Italian Soccer Plan

ROME, Jan. 24 (UPI) — Artemio Franchi, president of the Italian Soccer Federation, said he intended to enter Italy's under-21 team in the soccer tournament of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Quebec	24	14	4	52	165	135
New England	20	14	6	46	163	141
Winnipeg	20	17	5	45	163	155
Edmonton	22	17	0	44	158	130
Cincinnati	19	22	4	42	161	161
Birmingham	16	24	3	35	153	177
x-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130

x-team disbanded

Tuesday's Results

Quebec 7, Birmingham 5

Edmonton 5, New England 1

Rams' Guard to Retire

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24 (AP) — Offensive guard Tom Mack, 35, a perennial All-Pro who has played in every Los Angeles Ram game for the last 13 years, said yesterday that he is retiring from the National Football League after Monday night's Pro Bowl.

Finally, Rockets' Murphy Stops Coming Up Short in NBA Votes

By Scott Ostler

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24 — Here's a basketball trivia question: Until yesterday, who was the only player among the top 56 all-time career scoring leaders of the National Basketball Association never to be named to an All-Star game?

Answer: Calvin Murphy of the Houston Rockets.

It's not that Murphy was totally overlooked. A national magazine once saluted him as one of the league's six most feared enforcers. And if the league were to name an all-time all-star team of under-6-footers, he would probably be the first pick.

But that's not exactly the kind of recognition Murphy can appreciate. He is in his ninth NBA season, with a career scoring average of just under 20 points a game, including a 25.6 average last year (fifth best in the league). He is the all-time Rockets leader in scoring and assists, and the third-best free-throw shooter in NBA history (Rick Barry was .894 going into this season, Bill Sharman .894, Murphy .880).

Each Basket Counts

Murphy has moved up to 43d on the all-time NBA scoring list, with more than 12,800 points, the 13th highest among active players.

Yet the tendency among reporters and fans has always been to focus on Murphy as an enforcer and a freak — which is somewhat understandable. He has indeed punched out several players, four of them over 6-7 and 230 pounds, and he is just 5-9 in a league where the other guys are 5-9 only when they're sitting down.

The Rockets showed their appreciation for him last year by having a Calvin Murphy Night, presenting him with a new automobile — a compact, naturally.

When Murphy was named to the Eastern Conference All-Star team this year by the coaches, the timing was right. There are indications that at age 30, Murphy has reached the peak of his game. Over the final 33 games last season he picked up the slack on the injury-riddled Rockets by averaging 30.6 points a game, including a 57-point night against New Jersey. He was a .953 free thrower for the season.

A Magical Mixture

This season he is averaging 20 points and hitting almost 50 percent from the field on a Rocket team that is potentially the best, and certainly the most colorful, in the history of the franchise. As coach Tom Nissalke points out, it is the only NBA team that combines two white forwards (Rick Barry and Rudy Tomjanovich), two small guards (Murphy and 6-1 Slick Watts) and the league's best rebounder (Moses Malone).

Murphy may be in line for a lot of legitimate recognition that has hertofore eluded him. No, people won't forget about his size and his knack of felling tall forwards at a single punch and his skill as a baton twirler.

But they might also notice that he has one of the game's deadliest jump shots, is perhaps the world's greatest dribbler, possesses abnormal leaping ability, quickness and court sense, and rates somewhere near the top on the intensity scale.

Throw in devoted family man (wife, two daughters and 4-month-old son, Calvin), solid citizen (heavily involved with youth work in Houston, including sponsoring and instructing a group of baton twirlers) and nice guy (when nobody is throwing elbows at him).

How He Sees It

On a recent morning in Houston, Murphy showed up an hour early for practice to talk about his unusual life and career. There was no bitterness in his voice as he said: "I never really have been given credit for what I've done. People have it in the back of their mind about my size. That would have to be the only reason. It's a discrimination of sorts — not to the point where they say 'We don't want you on the team because of your size.' It's just that I'm overlooked because of it."

Sportswriters and fans often express amazement that a 5-9 player could be an NBA star. This rankles Murphy.

"I know a lot of people can't accept that a 5-9 man can play professional basketball well enough to be an All-Star," he has said. "They just look at me and say, 'He's not supposed to be here.' In this league, images and reputations mean a lot, and you aren't supposed to be a good basketball player unless you're 6-6."

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the Los Angeles Laker center, can empathize with Murphy. While never shortchanged on recognition, Abdul-Jabbar has often heard his accomplishments qualified — "He's great . . . for a 7-2 guy."

"Great athletes don't come in any particular size," says Abdul-Jabbar. "Calvin is a great athlete, before you say anything else about him."

"I used to hate the stigma of being the greatest little man," says Murphy. "Either you can play or you can't. Take Kareem. If he was 6-1, he would still play this game.

"I don't feel I've done anything that's been difficult. I'm not awed that I can play this game; I'm not awed at all."

Murphy believes his consistency works against him in terms of recognition.

"It's the old-hat type thing," he says. "For me to average 20 is no great feat. It's very easy, if you're a shooter and can get free and have my size and quickness. This year I'm averaging 20 and I'm not really doing anything special, just doing my job."

Other players do not overlook Murphy. On his "night," telegrams poured in from all over the league, from Maravich to Erving to Baylor. When Dave Bing was named most valuable player at the 1976 All-Star game, he sent Murphy a telegram saying, "You should have been here instead of me."

"To have Kareem say that, to have Dave Bing send you a telegram — if you were a mushy individual, this would bring tears to your eyes," Murphy says. "You've got it licked, you want to keep working so somebody else will say that."

Mike Newlin, Murphy's teammate and backcourt partner for seven seasons, says:"He's the purest shooter in the league. He has the most tightly compact shot and the least margin for error. If I can pass to him within 15 feet of the basket, I just go back on defense. Nobody in the league can stop his shooting. He's one of the great shooters ever to play.

Long in the Arms

"And his height is an illusion. He has long arms (35-inch sleeves), so he's really 6-3. I'm seven inches taller, and he gets off good shots in areas where I wouldn't dream of shooting."

And he is not the defensive liability his size would indicate, according to Earl Monroe. "He's quick, he can jump to the roof and he is surprisingly strong," Monroe says. "You just can't go on down and throw up anything you want over him. If you don't put a legitimate move on Calvin, he'll get to your shot. And if he doesn't block it, he'll certainly bother it."

It's something of a mystery why Murphy stopped growing at 5-9. His father was 5-10 and his mother is 6-2. He has a 6-9 uncle, two 6-4 younger brothers, and a 5-11 older sister, one of four.

He didn't inherit his mother's size, but she did pass along her shooting touch. She was a guard alongside Althea Gibson for several years on the semipro Wilmington Bomberettes, and she taught Murphy to play basketball and twirl a baton.

Mom Puts It Up

"She still has a beautiful set shot," Murphy says. "When I was a freshman in college they had an old-timers game, against our girls' team. It was so funny to see your mom come down court and stop and hit a jump shot."

Murphy says his height has never been a handicap. It allows him privacy that bigger players will never enjoy, and he believes it will add years to his playing career because he can avoid the severe under-the-basket pounding the big guys inflict on one another.

As a 5-7 high school sophomore, he could dunk easily with either hand, and began a string of three All-American seasons. Red Auerbach, then coach of the Boston Celtics, called Murphy the best high school player he had ever seen.

At Niagara University, Murphy averaged 33.1 for three All-American seasons. After his senior year he was the only All-American not drafted in the first round. The San Diego (now Houston) Rockets drafted him on the second round and offered a nominal contract.

Another Haynes Fan

Financially and sentimentally he was tempted to sign with the Harlem Magicians, led by super-dribbler Marques Haynes.

"Marques was my idol, the world's greatest dribbler. He told me that he always felt that nobody could ever replace him, until I came along. When he said that, it almost brought blood to my nose because I felt my blood pressure rising. This was Marques Haynes saying this, and he wasn't just saying it to get me to sign. I came close to signing. I don't know if I made a mistake."

Because of the reputation bestowed on him by Haynes, Murphy was able to command $500 for lectures on dribbling. Other pros have come to him for dribbling tips.

"It's kind of funny," he says, "because on this team I don't do any dribbling."

Which points out one skill Murphy has learned in the NBA — adjusting to changing roles. As a rookie under coach Alex Hannum, Murphy was a shooter. Under Tex Winter the next season, Murphy was asked to become a ballhandling playmaker. Under Johnny Egan in Murphy's third through sixth seasons, "I was up and down and didn't know what I was." Nissalke took over two seasons ago and Murphy went back to shooting, with limited ballhandling duties.

© Los Angeles Times

Calvin Murphy

NBA Bolsters All-Star Squad

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP) — Elvin Hayes and Bobby Dandridge of the Washington Bullets, the team with the best record in the Eastern Conference, and Jack Sikma and Dennis Johnson of the Seattle SuperSonics, the best in the Western Conference, were among 12 players added yesterday to the rosters for the National Basketball Association all-star game.

Others named to the East squad in voting by conference coaches were Larry Kenon of San Antonio, Campy Russell of Cleveland, Doug Collins of Philadelphia and Calvin Murphy of Houston. Others named to the West team were Walter Davis of Phoenix, Maurice Lucas of Portland, Artis Gilmore of Chicago and Otis Birdsong of Kansas City.

The starters for the game Feb. 4 were selected earlier in fan voting. They are Julius Erving of Philadelphia, Rudy Tomjanovich and Moses Malone of Houston, Pete Maravich of New Orleans and George Gervin of San Antonio for the East.

The West starters will be David Thompson and George McGinnis of Denver, Marques Johnson of Milwaukee, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of Los Angeles and Paul Westphal of Phoenix.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	31	14	.689	—
Philadelphia	27	15	.643	2½
New Jersey	21	20	.512	8
New York	22	26	.458	10½
Boston	16	29	.356	15

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	28	18	.609	—
Houston	26	19	.578	1½
Atlanta	26	23	.531	3½
Cleveland	19	27	.413	9
Detroit	16	31	.340	12½
New Orleans	17	34	.338	13½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	28	18	.609	—
Denver	26	23	.531	3½
Milwaukee	22	28	.440	8
Chicago	18	29	.383	10½
Indiana	17	30	.362	11½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	29	15	.659	—
Los Angeles	30	18	.625	1
Phoenix	26	19	.596	2½
Golden State	22	25	.468	8½
Portland	20	23	.465	8½
San Diego	21	26	.447	9½

Tuesday's Results

Seattle 103, Washington 100

Indiana 110, Atlanta 107

Cleveland 108, Denver 107

Chicago 100, Boston 90

New Orleans 116, Kansas City 116

Los Angeles 148, New York 124

College Basketball

East

Amherst 65, Springfield Coll 62

Bowdoin 66, Bates 58

Boston Coll. 83, Villanova 75

Georgetown 74, St. Francis (Pa.) 62

Hamilton 92, Hobart 70

Massachusetts 61, U.N.H. 57

St. John's 80, Manhattan 55

South

Florida St. 79, Georgia Tech 73

Gettysburg 78, Wash. & Lee 75

Maryland 82, Navy 62

N. Carolina St. 104, E. Carolina 88

Midwest

Marquette 75, Oral Roberts 60

Transactions

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

DETROIT PISTONS—Signed Steve Sheppard, forward, to a second 10-day contract. Released Larry McNeill, forward. Reactivated Ben Poquette, forward.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

HOUSTON OILERS—Signed Bum Phillips, head coach, to a three-year contract.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Announced the retirement of Tom Mack, offensive guard.

SOCCER

North American Soccer League

TULSA ROUGHNECKS—Acquired Terry Darracott, defender, from Everton of the English League for $30,000.

U.S. Reduces Quota for Soccer Imports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP) — In a victory for the North American Soccer League Players Association, the Labor Department has reduced the number of foreign players who may enter the country for the coming season.

The league's clubs wanted to import 246 players, one more than last year. However, the union challenged the number, calling for a committee to be established to set standards so that the league did not flood the market with foreign players and thus undercut the chances of Americans to play.

The Labor Department said yesterday that 220 pro players may be admitted from Feb. 1 through Sept. 30, or 10 each to the 22 U.S. teams in the league. That is one less than they each could have a year ago.

More important, according to a department spokesman, the certificates for each opening cannot be reused unless a player is injured or quits the club voluntarily and leaves the country.

Under a strict law, the Labor Department is prohibited from granting certificates to foreign workers, no matter what field, if jobs for Americans would be affected. Only notable figures — such soccer players as Giorgio Chinaglia and Franz Beckenbauer — are exempt because they do not cut into the U.S. job market.

Last year, according to the union, 245 visas were issued for foreign soccer players but actually 476 players entered the country, nearly twice the number allowable.

But a NASL spokesman, Jim Trecker, said last night that the 476 figure probably includes players who used their visas several times when they made trips to Canada for NASL games in Toronto and Vancouver.

According to the Labor Department, a visa for a soccer player could be exchanged at any time last season if a player was injured or if some "compelling reason" was cited by the club.

In that way, one player would leave the country and another take his place from overseas as long as the total number of foreign players in the United States remained at the level of the original number of visas issued.

Downhill Postponed

SCHRUNS, Austria, Jan. 24 (AP) — A women's World Cup downhill ski race scheduled here tomorrow was postponed today to Friday after thick fog made practice runs impossible.

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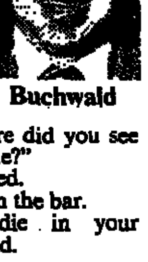
Art Buchwald

Hell Has No Fury Like a Super Fan

WASHINGTON — A bunch of us were standing around the bar on Monday talking about Super Bowl Sunday, and what a dandy day it had been. We all had that warm feeling you get when you have shared a great common experience. I was telling everyone how I had watched the game on a large screen that my friend Stevens had bought just for the occasion. Next to being at the game itself, this gave me quite a bit of clout.



Buchwald

I noticed that the only one who wasn't enjoying the scene was Apple. With good humor I said, "Where did you see the Super Bowl, Apple?"

"I didn't," he replied.

There was a hush in the bar.

"Did someone die in your family?" Nelson asked.

"No," Apple said.

"I know," Bailey interjected, "you were on an airplane flying back from a business trip."

Apple shook his head. "I wasn't on an airplane and no one died in my family and no one got sick. I was home."

"Your television set was broken?" someone suggested.

"My television set was perfect. As a matter of fact, my wife and I watched 'To Kill a Mockingbird' with Gregory Peck. It was an excellent movie."

* * *

"What were you doing watching a movie instead of the Super Bowl?" I wanted to know.

"I don't believe in the Super Bowl," Apple replied, "and neither does my wife."

Ogilvy slammed down his beer.

"What the hell do you mean — you don't believe in the Super Bowl? Are you some kind of atheist nut or something?"

Apple was really cool. "I believe in God, but I don't believe in football."

I thought Woodstock was going to slug him. "Super Bowl Sunday is the holiest day of the year. One hundred million Americans observe it, believe in it, live for it. And you're trying to say it don't do nothing to you?"

"It may have religious significance for some people. But it doesn't have meaning for my family. I have *no* objection to other folks believing that the day has some super power as long as they don't try to inflict their beliefs on me."

* * *

The bar was tensing up. I tried to be the peacemaker.

"Apple may have a point," I said. "After all, what makes America the greatest country in the world is not that you have to watch The Game, but that you *don't* have to watch it if you don't want to."

"*If you don't like it here,*" Ogilvy spat out at Apple, "why don't you go back where you came from?"

"Ogilvy's right," Nelson said. "Millions of dollars were spent to give us the Super Bowl. The two greatest teams in American football played their hearts out, and many fell on the field of combat.

"They put on a halftime show that would put the Roman circuses to shame. American advertisers spent every nickel they had to bring us a day we will remember for the rest of our lives. Only a pervert would be tuned in to 'To Kill a Mockingbird.' "

"I'm sorry you all feel this way," *Apple said, "but we do have separation* of state and sports in this country. Besides, I believe the Super Bowl has been hyped up to the point where it has lost all sportsmanlike meaning. It is now nothing but junk food."

I wish Apple hadn't said that. But our lawyers tell us that no matter how much Apple sues us for assaulting him, no jury of 12 just men is going to award him a dime when they find out he doesn't believe in Super Bowl Sunday.

Ancient Coffins Found

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — A team of Indonesian archaeologists has discovered four stone coffins estimated to be between 20,000 to 30,000 years old on Sumbawa Island, east of Bali, the Indonesian news agency reported. The agency said 12 axes were found inside the coffins, which were decorated with Polynesian-type drawings of humans and animals.

Is the Swiss Finishing School Fini?

By Calla Corner

GLION, Switzerland (IHT) — Viviane Neri doesn't really know how to classify a lady these days, although she's doing her best to turn out what her mother might call a lady.

Mme. Neri is the young *directrice* of the Institut Villa Pierrefeu, the last Swiss finishing school. It is located near Montreux on the shores of Lake Geneva where, just a few years ago, finishing schools were a thriving Swiss industry; the area's climate and unusually beautiful scenery, together with Switzerland's reputation for high academic standards and a no-nonsense approach to education, made the region the ideal place for daughters of Europe's aristocrats and America's *nouveau riche* to spend their final year of studies.

Elegantly dressed in a beige gabardine suit and brown silk blouse and looking very much the head of a posh girls' school, Mme. Neri explains in fluent, animated English — Americanized from her three years at the University of California, Los Angeles — why Pierrefeu is still going strong when other Swiss finishing schools have either closed their doors or changed their domestic-arts courses for more academic ones.

"I suppose we've bent with the times," she says. "I still call Pierrefeu a *finishing* school, although it really isn't what you found finishing schools to be 30 years ago — cloistered institutions, full of snobby, rich girls, who didn't have much ambition except to catch a rich and titled husband.

"Already, when my mother had the idea for this school, 13 years ago, times were changing. The economic situation wasn't as bad as it is now, but Europeans were thinking twice about sending their daughters to Switzerland for a final polish. Especially the English; they could keep their children in England for a quarter of the price. Americans, on the whole, haven't sent their daughters abroad since the '50s; for an American to say she'd been to a Swiss finishing school would be counter-social."

Domestic Arts

Mme. Neri says she does offer courses in domestic arts and etiquette, which are the traditional finishing-school programs, but adds that with these courses plus the chance to learn French, cook like a *cordon bleu* and how to deal with a staff, a girl can go into hotel work, executive-secretary positions, hostess jobs and, of course, learn to take proper care of a house.

She knows many of the parents who send their daughters to Pierrefeu are hoping their offspring will have a better chance to catch a "suitable" mate, but she says that isn't at all the school's aim. "We're teaching girls how to cope with life. If they are considered ladies, and thus more eligible, when they leave Pierrefeu, so much the better."

Mme. Dorette Failletaz, Mme. Neri's mother, had the idea for a small school (12 to 16 girls) in an elegant villa above Montreux that would fill the gap between *le pensionnat jeune fille* (a boarding school for young girls offering courses in domestic arts) and the purely academic schools. The emphasis was to be on cooking, with courses in domestic arts, sewing, serving at the table, etiquette, furniture style, decoration, gardening and flower-arranging.

Pressing Skill

Her daughter, who took over the school five years ago, hasn't basically altered the program. "I don't teach the girls how to iron sheets now — modern women are buying no-iron linen — but girls learn how to press a silk blouse at Pierrefeu; that doesn't come by osmosis." Nor does Mme. Neri use any of the outdated French texts that Swiss finishing schools used to teach etiquette. "I go by the 'Vogue Book of Etiquette.' It makes the most sense and is much less complicated than the French system."

A few years ago, cooking was the least-popular subject at Pierrefeu. "Now with the interest there is in food and everyone into cooking, I have no trouble getting the girls into the kitchen." Mme. Neri says that she turns out better cooks than the Swiss hotel schools.

Sometimes, Pierrefeu has women in their early '20s coming with a university education but no idea how to cook or keep house. Last year, she even had a 25-year-old married woman. "I grant you, these girls are the exception to the rule, but for a woman who can afford it, we can teach her in one year what her mother never taught her and what her husband would like her to know," says Mme. Neri.

Most of the girls at Pierrefeu, however, are between 18 and 20. Many have their *maturites*, which will permit them to go on to a university. Mme. Neri tries to keep a balance of nationalities, but the school is usually one-third German. "I could fill the school with German girls," she says, explaining that the Germans are more concerned than other Europeans, except perhaps the Swiss, with turning out good housewives. "Germany, however, only offers home-economics schools, and the French-Swiss finishing-school curriculum is still a status symbol in Germany." As for the Swiss, the idea of sending a girl to a finishing school is completely alien; a Swiss girl learns what she needs to know at home or not at all.

Every year, Pierrefeu has a few South Americans who come for the domestic courses as well as the French *savoir faire;* Japanese, who hope to acquire some Occidental manners (Mme. Neri says that they are usually pretty good housekeepers already); some Scandinavians and Dutch, mostly for the cooking and the French; and perhaps an Italian whose parents are worried about their daughter's security in Italy. Mme. Neri emphasizes, however, that Pierrefeu is not there to serve as a babysitting service.

Viviane Neri

The last U.S. student at Pierrefeu came five years ago. "She was from Texas," says Mme. Neri. "A real wild horse. I still don't know why she came. I suppose her parents forced her. Anyway, I couldn't tame her and she didn't want to be tamed. She left after a month."

Mme. Neri says that the girls aren't locked up or sheltered at Pierrefeu. "My job is to teach these girls how to become integrated, interested women. It's true, I don't let them go around the school in *blue jeans* (although when they go down to Montreux, they can dress as they like) and their rooms must be kept spotless for unannounced inspections, but after all, I am teaching the basis for good habits."

Hemlines and Morality

She admits though that a few years ago, when the trend for revolt among the youth was at its height and miniskirts were the fashion, she wondered if she'd be able to keep her foot down on Pierrefeu's antique parquet floor. "Luckily, hemlines are down now and morality seems to be rising," she says.

Mme. Neri says she's not particularly worried about finding parents who will pay 30,000 Swiss francs (about $18,000) in tuition and living expenses to send their daughters to Pierrefeu for a year. "The school is small and we offer something no one else does. You can say, we even have a waiting list."

PEOPLE: *Susan Ford and Fiance Move Up Wedding Date*

Susan Ford and her fiance, **Charles Vance**, have pushed up their wedding date by four months, and now plan to marry *Feb. 10 in* Palm Springs, Calif. Miss Ford, 21, met Vance, 37, while he was a Secret Service agent assigned to the family of former president **Gerald Ford**. They took out a wedding license in Indio, Calif., where **Margaret Ritzel**, a supervisor in the Riverside County clerk's office said, "There was no fuss, and we kept it as quiet as possible." . . . Having been married *six times* (and divorced five), **Rex Harrison** is not exactly a stranger to love, but lately he has been uncommonly involved with the subject. He cut a record in which he sings — that's the word on the album cover — his favorite love songs, and he is compiling and editing a book of love poems and prose. The other morning the actor, who is appearing on Broadway in "The Kingfisher," added a personal footnote when he got to the church (on time) to be wed in the sight of more than a judge. Harrison was married in a civil ceremony last month to **Mercia Tinker**, whom he met three years ago in Monte Carlo. Apparently the new Mrs. Harrison wanted a religious ceremony as well, and that is what she got, with a few friends on hand at the *Little* Church Around the Corner on Manhattan's East Side.

* * *

The Swiss Chess Federation denied reports that Soviet defector **Viktor Korchnoi** wants to move to Israel and seek Israeli citizenship and that he had invited American **Bobby Fischer** to meet him in a match. The federation said Korchnoi, currently in Israel, assured federation press chief **Yves Kraushaar** in a telephone conversation that he saw no reason to leave Switzerland and that he would continue playing with the Swiss national chess team.

* * *

Ballerina **Maya Plisetskaya** starred with the Bolshoi Ballet in Moscow on Tuesday night for the *first time since she injured her back* five months ago. The 53-year-old ballerina made her comeback in the title role of the ballet "Carmen," one of her most frequent vehicles in recent years. Plisetskaya hurt her back during a tour of Argentina last summer, and Bolshoi director **Georgy Ivanov** disclosed in October she was suffering from acute arthritis that could prevent her dancing again. However, she made a brief appearance on stage Jan. 5 *during* a program at the Kremlin.

* * *

What with all those wives (he's had four), mistresses (he's taking care of two), children (he's paying expenses for eight of the nine) and the Internal Revenue Service, **Norman Mailer** says he can't handle another support payment. Wife No. 4 — **Beverly Bentley Mailer** — is suing the Pulitzer Prize-winning author for divorce in Barnstable, Mass. She wants $52,000 a year, their Cape Cod house and New York apartment. Mailer told a Probate Court he's broke — says current mistress **Norris Church** and ex-mistress **Carol Stevens** cost him $1,000 a week, and child support takes another $400. The IRS, he says, *wants just about everything* else for back taxes. . . Meanwhile, **Mick Jagger** has been ruled a father, but he isn't exactly passing out cigars. A Los Angeles court says he must acknowledge 8-year-old **Karis Hunt Ratledge** as his daughter — and support her. The Rolling Stones rajah of rock fought the paternity suit brought by **Marsha Hunt** for seven months before the settlement. *Judge* **Harry Shafer** revealed no details of the settlement, but Miss Hunt was seeking $2,300 a month. Her attorney says millionaire Jagger did pay "modest support" — so modest, "it forced Ms. Hunt and the child onto the welfare rolls." They'll presumably require no more food stamps.

* * *

Princess Grace of Monaco visited Lisbon for the gala launching of a *newly founded* international child-care organization, the World Association of the Friends of Children. The princess was met at the airport by a group of Portuguese aristocrats, including **Dom Duarte Nuno de Braganca**, pretender to the Portuguese throne. Later in the day, Princess Grace presided at an exposition of children's drawings and paintings at the posh Estoril Casino, followed by a fund-raising banquet. . . Britain's **Prince Charles**, 30, arrived in Switzerland for a ski vacation at Klosters. It appeared the prince was traveling without a girlfriend, but he was accompanied by a pack of English *reporters just to make sure.*

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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